INSURANCE.

The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1050.

VOL. XVI NO. 277. BOMBAY MONDAY NOVEMBER 12 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
17 Nov.	Ranchi ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	16,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Rampura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa* ..		10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera* ..		16,088
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Dantua* ..		10,046
26 „	Sanchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Rampura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea* ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Sanchi ..		16,650
13 „	Rampura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera* ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Dantua* ..		10,046
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.
@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the first available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.
There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
16th Nov. 2 p.m.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec. 1:29	Domala ..	8,441
21st Mar.	Dumana* ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala* ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships, fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@14Nov.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@28 „
*Hakodate Maru	5403	15 Nov.	29 „
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@12Dec.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	11 „
uwa Maru ..	10700	....	@26 „
Fushimi Maru ..	10936	....	9 Jan.
Tomiura Maru ..	3824	22 Dec.	30Dec.

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

P.& O. MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Haruna Maru ..	10500	29 Nov	16 Dec.
Kitano Maru ..	7952	13 Dec.	30 „
Kamo Maru ..	7955	27 „	13 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	27 Nov.	4 Dec.
Siberia Maru ..	11790	11 Dec.	18 „

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road. Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams—"YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
*30th Nov	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan
7th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
*10 „	Kidderpore ..	Straits China and Japan.
21st „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan.
1929. 4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia
18th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Feby	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th „	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
12th Nov	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
14th „	Bandra ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
15th „	Ellora ..	Momoasa only
16th „	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi
17th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
21st „	Karagola ..	East and South Africa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.
There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.
Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

PROPHET MUHAMMAD.

BY AHMAD SHAFI
AND
HIS TEACHINGS.
BY MOULANA YAKUB HASAN.

In this sketch an attempt is made to present in an unvarnished and straightforward manner a bare outline of the chief incidents that marked the career of a great world-personality. The incidents and conclusions recorded in this life sketch have been taken from the book written by the late Maulana Shibli and other sources.
Moulana Yakub Hasan has contributed two learned chapters on the Quran and Hadith and has given selections therefrom, which virtually complete the book. For, he life of Muhammad, as of any prophet, will be incomplete without the teachings; nd we are glad to be able to give copious xtracts from the sayings of the Prophet called from various sources.
Price As. 12.
To Subscribers of The "Indian Review," As. 10.
Books are given at concession rates only o subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. Five, one year's subscription to the Review in advance.
G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Boo s or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR. PUBLIC ACCO NTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No 22997.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.
(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.
NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at he earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.
NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.
We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.
For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—
SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—"COMBALONG".
Telephone—2078.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among
INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund.
Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves.
Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

A Sure Cure
FOR
Indigestion, Brain-fag
Weak memory, etc.
TheAtank Nigrah Pills
Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)
For particulars write to—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....
Address.....
Register No.....
Date of pay..... Time of delivery.....

CONCISE PROSPECTUS.

The Kanara Press, Limited.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)
Proprietors of
The Kanara Press, The Business Directory Coy., The Indian Album Publishing Co.
4, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, MADRAS.

Capital Rs. 1,00,000,
Divided into 2500, Preference Shares of 9% guaranteed Dividend and 7,500 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each. Payable Rs. 5 with application and Rs. 5 on allotment with an entrance fee of As. 8 per share.

The Best opportunity for Investors.

Apply for full Prospectus & Application forms to:
THE KANARA PRESS, LIMITED.
4, Narasingapuram St., Mount Road, MADRAS.

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.
DAILY EDITION.

	Local. Rs. a.	Mofussil Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 60 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.
Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS and SECRETARIES, working spare hours. Remuneration liberal. Commission extra Correspond INCUM-WAY, Delhi, enclosing -/2/6
A R1277

POST—CONTROLLER OF PALACES. Salary upto Rs. 15,00/- according to qualifications. Must be well up in the art of house furnishing, decorating and catering. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before the 1st December 1928 to the Private Secretary to H. H. SHRI SEWAI MAHARAJ DEV, Alwar.
A 31333

PROFESSION

DON'T HESITATE to consult me if you find yourself in a domestic, official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you with the great powers I command at a reasonable charge or free to really poor. N. PURUSHOTTAM. Fortune teller and Evil Counteracter, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
P

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FAMOUS GERMAN ADLER TYPEWRITERS Brand New for immediate disposal at clearance prices. Also secondhand Remington and Royal Typewriters at very cut prices. Apply: SHOORJI VALLABHDASS & CO., Navsari Building, Hornby Road.
T

MEDICAL

T EUCODERMA—Will afflict you no longer. Thousands of people have got rid of this hideous monster only by using our unique specifics which possess magic like power of extirpating this disease. For particulars please write to H. L. SHARMA, Old Bazar, Gurdaspur, Punjab.
M R1253

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column, Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICE.

1. AN EXAMINATION will be held in March 1929, for the purpose of filling vacancies for probationers in the post of Engineering Supervisor in the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department.
2. The written examination will be conducted at selected places in the different Telegraph Engineering Circles.
3. The examination will be confined:—
   (i) to persons who have served no more than seven years as telegraphists in the Posts and Telegraphs Department; and
   (ii) to other candidates (including departmental candidates who are not telegraphists) who are between 17 and 24 years of age on the 1st January, 1929, and who have passed the Intermediate Science Examination of an Indian University or the Senior Cambridge Examination.
4. Full particulars of the conditions of appointment together with application forms may be obtained from the undersigned.
5. Applications in the prescribed form must reach the undersigned on or before the 2nd January, 1929.

(Sd.) D. BANERJI,
Postmaster-General
Bombay.
31322.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a post of a Sub-Overseer in this department. The selected candidate will start on Rs. 100/- plus Rs. 15/- C. A. Only L. M. E.'s with workshop experience need apply. Men in the Municipal service are not debarred from applying.

(Sd.) E. GORDON CAMERON.
Deputy Executive Engineer,
Mechanical Branch.
8-11-28.

Municipal Workshops,
Foras Road, Bombay.
31347

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S. S. "BORNEO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 10th November from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

CONTRACT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE DARWHA PUSAD RAILWAY.

CONTRACTORS submitting tenders for the construction of the Darwha Pusad Railway are hereby informed that the tenders will be received in the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S. T.), on MONDAY, January 7th, 1929, instead of 21st November, 1928, as previously advertised.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 10th November, 1928.
31546

B, B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

CHRISTMAS TOUR
for
2ND AND 3RD CLASS PASSENGERS
to
MUTTRA, DELHI, FATEHPUR SIKRI, AGRA, JAIPUR, UDAIPUR, AJMER, ABU ROAD AND AHMEDABAD.

IT IS PROPOSED, provided sufficient passengers offer, to run a Special from Colaba on December 22nd or 23rd, a ten days' tour to the above places.

Charges inclusive of Railway fare and Indian catering on train.

2nd Class Rs. 100, 3rd Class Rs. 60, payable in advance.

Apply to Season Ticket Office, B. B. and C. I. Railway, General Office, Church Gate.

N.B.—If the train is not run, money will be refunded.

G. D. MOORE,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 10th November, 1928.
31349

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPEAL.

H. E. H. THE NIZAM'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, HYDERABAD-DECCAN.

Appeal No. 771 of 1336 Fasli.
Claim Rs. 11,790-16-6

DOODIYAL NAGANNA, deceased, represented by Chanamma, w/o deceased appellant ..... Appellant.

versus

GOPILAL, JAGANNATH and others ..... Respondents.

To

JAGANNATH s/o Rangnath, Agarwala, aged 35, residing at Bandra, Bombay.

TAKE NOTICE that an appeal from the decision of the Sessions Court at Gulshanabad, dated 27th Shehrewar, 1336 F., has been presented by the appellant in the High Court.

Summonses were issued on your name many times, but returned unserved as you could not be found. The Notice is therefore published that you should appear before the Registrar of this Court on WEDNESDAY, the 9th, Bahman, 1338 F., (12th December, 1928), at 11 a.m., personally or through a pleader. You are also hereby ordered to submit a list of all your documents, etc., together with the printing charges within 2 weeks from the date of the service of this notice to you and to obtain information from this Court of the date of hearing either by yourself or by a pleader.

Whereas in the above case Chinamma on behalf of the deceased appellant has also petitioned the Court claiming to be the legal representative of the said deceased; you are hereby required to show cause why the said application should not be granted; on your failure to do so, the said application shall be dealt with according to law without any further reference to you.

Given under my hand and the seal of this Court this 30th day of Azur, 1338 Fasli (4th November, 1928).

(By Order),
REGISTRAR,
High Court.
TRANSLATOR,
Hyderabad-Deccan.
31348

LEGAL NOTICES.

Re SOPHIA ELLEN MORGAN deceased.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice dated the 20th day of July, 1928, and made in an action. In the Matter of the Estate of Sophia Ellen Morgan, deceased, (late of 52 Carlisle Road Hove in the County of Sussex, Spinster, formerly of Oakhurst Silverdale Road, Burgess Hill, in the County of Sussex, who died on the 6th March, 1928), Underwood and another against Taylor 1928 M. No. 1866. Whereby the following Inquiry was directed, viz.:—

An Inquiry who upon the death of the above-named Testatrix Sophia Ellen Morgan became beneficially entitled to any property of hers as to which she died intestate and for what estate and interests and in what shares and proportions and whether any such persons are since dead and if they died entitled to any vested share or interest who are their legal personal representatives.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming to be entitled under the said Inquiry are on or before the 11th December, 1928, to send by post prepaid to Mr. Bernard Harpur Drake, a member of the firm of Messrs. Drake Son and Parton of 24 Rood Lane, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C. 3, Solicitors, their full christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, and full particulars of their claims or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the said Order unless the Court or Judge on application otherwise orders. Claimants are to attend personally or by their Solicitor before Master H. W. Jelf at the Chambers of the Judge Room, 315 Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on Tuesday, the 18th December, 1928, at 12 o'clock noon being the time appointed for adjudicating upon the claims.

A Claimant not residing in England or Wales must send with particulars of his claim the name and address of a person in England or Wales to whom notices to the Claimant can be sent.

Dated this 22nd day of October, 1928.
HERBERT W. JELF,
Master.

NOTE.—The above-named Sophia Ellen Morgan was the daughter of Augustus Henry Morgan and Sophia Morgan formerly Gyde. The persons particularly enquired after are Godfrey Harrison Morgan, son of John Harrison Morgan and his issue (if any) and the issue of William Gyde, George Gyde, Charles Gyde, and Louisa Lands children of William Alexander Gyde. The said William Gyde is believed to have gone under the name of William Williams and to have died in Sheffield.

DRAKE SON & PARTON,
24, Rood Lane, Fenchurch Street,
London, E. C.,
Solicitors for the Plaintiffs.
31340

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
TURNER MORRISON & COMPANY, LIMITED ..... Petitioners.

By an Order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above matter dated the 6th November, 1928, on the Petition of the abovenamed Turner Morrison and Company, Limited, IT WAS ORDERED that the abovenamed The Globe Manufacturing Company, Limited, be wound up and Mr. John Howat Hardie and Mr. David Leitch Sliven of Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Company were appointed the Official Liquidators thereof and they were authorised to do acts and to take all proceedings under Section 179 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1913.

LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.
31342

COOK — EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:
Mathias Vrijmaldas & Co.
Girgaum Back Road.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT VARSOWA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd. (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the Auctioneers Rooms, 120, Apollo Street, Fort.

All that piece of land situate at Versowa admeasuring about 17561 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Survey No. 49 Pot No. 1, Survey No. 50, Pot No. 2, Survey No. 96, Pot No. 1 and registered in the record of Rights under entry Nos. 100, 102, 169 and bounded on the South by a road leading to Versowa, on the North by old Versowa Road, on the East by the property of Mr. Mauladin Lalji and on the West by the property of Karimbhoy Lalji Sajan Khoja Sanatorium.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dastur & Co., Attorneys for the Official Liquidator or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOT AT GIRGAUM ROAD, THAKORDWAR.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on THURSDAY, the 13th December next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the site the following building plot:—

A piece of land measuring about 120 square yards situate at Girgaum Road, Thakordwar, belonging to the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay being a portion of the reclaimed site of a Well at Girgaum Road, Thakordwar, and bounded on the North partly by the property of Mr. Naoroji Edulji Sethna and others bearing Cadastral Survey No. 2115 part and partly by the Girgaum Road, on the South by temple property bearing Cadastral Survey No. 2114, on the East by Girgaum Road and on the West by the property of Naoroji Edulji Sethna bearing Cadastral Survey No. 2115 part.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Crowford Bayley & Co., Solicitors to the Municipal Corporation or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE LITHO PRESS KNOWN AS SHRI KRISHNA PRINTING LITHO PRESS.

Under instructions from the Manager, Bank of India, Ltd., and on account of the estate of the Late Mr. P. R. Karkare, the Mortgagor, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction in one lot as a going concern at Tribhovan Road, Girgaum, Litho Press consisting of Litho Printing Machines, Quart, Double, Royal and Demi by J. Ratcliff & Sons, also Litho hand press, quart, double and foolscap, two electric motors, with shafting and pulleys, cutting, punching, stitching perforating and copper plate machines, Varnishing Machines, a large number of Litho stones, and assorted stones with designs, sundry drawing materials and furniture and a large lot of stationery.

Also the large corrugated large iron shed of the press.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD
5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 Daily.
Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday
Show begins at 3-30 p. m.
DIVALI HOLIDAY
Grand Double Attraction
Get set for a big thrill Time!
'The BLUE STREAK'
WITH
RICHARD TALMADGE
Leaping — Diving — Fighting — Laughing through countless barriers.
Also another 4 reeler drama
ROBIN HOOD Jr.
Which will remind you Robin Hood of Fairbanks

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
AT 4, 6-15 & 10 P.M.

THE PRINCE OF GOOD CHEERS IN A RIOT OF FUN

REGINALD DENNY in Out All Night

A rollicking farce on board an Oceanliner where a newlywed couple couldn't admit they were married. Also
LATEST PATHE SUPER GAZETTE and a Comedy.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.
THE BANVARD MUSICAL COMEDY CO.
PRESENTS
OH KAY
Musical Comedy in 2 Acts.
Plan at Messrs. Rose & Co.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
TO-DAY at 9 A. M.
TO-MORROW AT 9 A. M.
GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR
LOVERS OF MUSIC.
Specially for
THE DIVALI HOLIDAYS.
Hindustani and South Indian
VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL NUMBERS
ONLY TWO CONCERTS
by
SANGITRATNA PROF. ABDUL KARIM KHAN
AND HIS PUPILS.
TICKET RATES:— Rs. 5-12; 4-8; 3-6; 2-4; 1-2 and 9 Annas. (including tax.)

MADAN THEATRES, LIMITED
PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
DAILY CHANGE OF PICTURES.
CAPTAIN BLOOD
Featuring
J. W. KERRIGAN

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW,
4, 6-15 and 10 p.m.
THE GREATEST DRAMA OF THE AGES CREATED INTO AN EVEN GREATER MOTION PICTURE
EAST LYNNE
Adapted from the famous Novel of Mrs. HENRY WOOD featuring a great cast including
ALMA RUBENS
EDMUND LOWE
LOU TELLEGEN
MARJORIE DAW
No play ever swayed the emotions as did "EAST LYNNE"—No picture will grip you like this one. It is the greatest melodrama ever screened.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Nov. 10
December	19.37
January	19.32
March	19.30
May	19.17
July	19.01
Middling Spot	19.55

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Nov. 10
January	18.82
March	18.79
Middling Spot	18.66

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 10

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports.	60,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent ..	14,000

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Nov. 10.
Seinde, Fully Good	6.95
Seinde, Fine	7.20
Seinde, Superfine	7.45
Bengal, Good	6.70
Bengal, Fully Good	6.95
Bengal, Fine	7.20
Oomra, Good	7.15
Oofra, Fully Good	7.45
Oomra, Fine	7.75
Broach, Fully Good	8.45
Broach, Fine	8.70
Broach, Superfine	8.95

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Nov. 10.
November	17.29
December	17.55
January	17.65
February	17.69
March	17.86
April	17.86
May	18.04
June	18.04
July	18.27
August	18.27
September	18.27
October	18.32
November	18.27
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	18.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Nov. 10. Opening.	Closing.
November		10.01
December		10.02
January	10.02	10.01
February		10.00
March	10.01	10.01
April		10.01
May	10.02	10.02
June		9.96
July	9.97	9.96
August		9.87
September		9.80
October	9.72	9.72
November		9.67
Middling Spot		10.41

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Nov. 10. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	250

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 10.

Silver:—Market is quiet.

Spot	26-3/4
Forward	26-13/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 10.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. ..£4-4-11-1/2.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Nov. 10.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta:—
Nov.-Dec., per cwt., 12/7-1/2.
Jan.-Mar., per cwt., 12/7-1/2.
C. & F. Bombay:—
Nov.-Dec., per cwt., 12/8-3/4
C. & F. Karachi:—
Nov.-Dec., per cwt., 12/9-1/2.

Consult Well-known Astrologer

Don't be hopeless, come and tast your luck. A famous Raj Joshi Pandit LEKHRAMJI JHANSIWALLA, Astrologer and Palmist, has arrived in Bombay who can give magic answers of Past, Present and Future, holds many certificates from several Maharajas of his wonderful work, will leavve Bombay very shortly. Horoscopes are also prepared by examining the Palm and whole life history is told.

Address:—
MADHAV BAG DHARAMSALA,
C. P. Tank Road. Post No. 4.

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

The local cotton market was open day and night to-day for Moorat business. In sympathy with firmer American advices the market opened at Rs. 352|- for Broach Apl|May delivery and improved to Rs. 353|- on buying by local operators. There was steady selling at this level and prices ruled rather quiet. There was only limited business and rates at 9 p.m. were as under:

Broach Apl|May	...	352	0	0
Oomra Dec|Jan	....	315	8	0
Bengal Dec|Jan	.....	285	8	6

SALES OF INDIAN CLOTH

SATISFACTORY BUSINESS.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

As usual the local Mills were lucky in booking a fairly large business, large because the average idea was tending for a small turnover. It is widely reported that some 50 thousand Bales were sold, but on making detailed enquiries, it is learnt that no less than 40 to 45 Bales are sold to-day. It is understood that Bombay Dyeing and Century have not sold. Thus it can safely be said that the sales of 45 thousand bales of cloth were much better than expected. The sales comprise of Grey, Shirtings and fancy Grey. Fazalbhoy group have had its fair share of business over and above some blankets of the Premier Mills were sold. The local mills have booked business upto the end of December before this date and some 65 thousand Bales are to be delivered. To-day's sales being additional the Mills shall have busy period upto April 1929. As to the margin of profits it varies considerably but on the average it can be put down to about As. 1-1/2 to As. 2|- per lb. and in the present depressed economic conditions, it is quite satisfactory.

A small business is said to have been done for English and Japanese styles.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

	New York, Nov. 10
Demand Bills	484.43

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 10.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Dec.-Jan. £8-13-0.
Castorseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Nov.-Dec. £17-6-3.
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton:—
Shipment quoted Nov.-Dec. £19-7-6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 10.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, Cwt.:—
Delivery Sellers December 28-7-1/2.
Delivery Sellers Jan.-Apl. 28|7-1/2.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 10.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Nov.-Dec. £18-17-6.
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., Ton:—
Shipment Hull Sellers Nov.-Dec. £15-18-9.
Linseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Nov.-Dec. £18-12-6.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 10.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot Closed.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

(The East India Cotton Ass. Ltd.)

Bombay, Nov. 9.

Receipts for week ending 8th Nov.—

	1928. Bales.	1927. Bales.
Bengals	6789	8560
Oomras	12808	14571
Dholleras	894	542
Broach	103	99
Southerns	1215	98
Persians		187
Americans		nil.
Egyptians	96	
E. Africans	1448	189
Other sorts		nil.
Total	23353	24246

Exports for week ending 8th Nov.—

United Kingdom	2443
Continent	13601
China	nil.
Japan	5207
Coast Ports	953
Total	22204

Afloat in harbour.—

Europe	5640
China, Japan & Coast Ports	13808
Total	19448

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 8th Nov.—

	1928	1927.
	106457	108754

Exports from 1st Sept. to 8th Nov.—

	1928	1927.
United Kingdom	5278	7638
Continent	125370	62541
China	40492	3600
Japan	178841	55910
Coast Ports	4298	3752
U.S.A.	1080	
Total	355359	133441

	Bales.
Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. to 8th Nov. 1928	29,421
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 8th Nov. 1928	39,152
Same period last year	187,142
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers & Mills in Bombay on 8th Nov. 1928	669,251
Same time last year	213,824

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	15
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	9
Ceylon Planters	22
Ceylon Rubber	37
C'unes Estates	17
Cochin Rubber	30
Eila Tea	155
Estate Qo. of Uva	32
Fairlawn Estate	33
Frocester Estates	52
Hatbawe Rubber	11
Ponton Rubber	6
Horawala Rubber	35
Indo-Malay Estates	15
Jambulande T. & Rub.	9
Jebong Rubber	14-8
Kalutara Company	33
Kalutara Rubber	14-8
Kelani Valley Rub.	30
Langat River	19
Lanka Rubber	45
Lansdowne Rubber	130
Maha Uva Estates	50
Meall Mor Estates	21
Mirishena Rubber	32
Narangoda Rubber	18
Neuchatel Estates	37
North-Western Rub.	19
Palmadulla T. and Rub.	23
Rubber Growers'	24
Saffragam T. & Rub.	155
Talgaswella Tea	45
Terrington Tea	21
Udapolla Tea	16
Udaipolla Rubber	20
Ulswater Rubber	7
Vogan Tea	37
Warriapolla Estate	20

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices £.
Andhra Valley (7-1/2 per cent. 1933 Notes)	101 0 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	95 0 0
Australian 5 per cent. Loan (1935/45)	97 15 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 11 0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	0 19 0
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 13 7-1/2
Eastern Bank Ltd.	7 3 6
French 5 per cent. Rentes	18 10 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.	141 0 0
India 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Stock	71 5 0
India 4-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan (1950/55)	92 15 0
India 3 per cent. Sterling Stock	61 0 0
Mexican Eagle Oil Co.	0 15 0
Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd.	0 16 7-1/2
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	8 7 6
P. & O. Bankg. Corpn. Ltd.	9 5 0
Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd.	0 3 3
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 per cent. Debs.	82 0 0
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock)	190 0 0
Southern Punjab Railway (4 per cent. Pref. Stock)	93 15 0
Tata Power (7-1/2 per cent. 'B' Debs. 1934/48)	101 0 0
War Loan 5 per cent. (1929/47)	101 10 0

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

Since our last report, a fair quantity of 3,400 tons Deshargarh, Seebpore Poniati, Nooncodih, Jamadoba and Ekra Coal ex. s.s. "Liana" has changed hands; also a good quantity of Barari Jheria Coal has been sold at Rs 15/2 per ton ex. s.s. "Kiriha Maru".

One more steamer during the week under report, has been fixed for Bengal Coal from Calcutta to Bombay, December shipment, at the rate between Rs. 6/8 to Rs. 6/12 per ton.

The market is fairly steady. No steamer is now discharging Coal in the stream.

STEAMERS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE WITH COAL CARGO.

9/11/28 s.s. "Arabistan, Desh/Seeb/Poni, Andrew Yule & Co.

10/11/28 s.s. "Kiriha Maru", Barari Jheria & Lodna Steam Coal, Choonilal Girdharlal Co.

18/11/28 s.s. "Shuja" Barari Jheria Coal, Eastern Bunkers Ltd.

20/11/28 s.s. "Liana" Desh/Seeb./Poni./Noodih, Jamadoba & Ekra Coal. Kalyanji Mavji Co.

20/11/28 s.s "Homayun" Lodna Steam Coal, Choonilal Girdharlal Co.

27/11/28 s.s. "Dara" Natal Group Coal, Turner Morrison & Co.

30/11/28 s.s. "Jalajyoti" Deshargarh Coal, Eastern Bunkerers Ltd.

30/11/28 s.s. "Newton Ash" Desh/Seeb./Poni., Andrew Yule & Co.

The following steamers are expected in the months of December and January:—

S.S. "Sigrun", Deshargarh Coal, Eastern Bunkerers Ltd.

S.S. "Arabistan" (Next voyage), Deshargarh Coal, Andrew Yule & Co.

S.S. "Struanishalh", Northern Navigation & Natal Group Coal, S. D. Shethia & Co.

S.S. "Sarvistan", Lodna Steam Coal, Choonilal Girdharlal Co.

S.S. "Sultania" Lodna Steam Coal, Choonilal Girdharlal Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Quality:—

Natal Group Coal C.I.F. Sh. 25. ex-Scales Darukhana Rs. 16/8.

Deshargarh C.I.F. Rs. 15/8, ex-Scales Darukhana Rs. 16.

Seebpore/Poniati (Ex. s.s. "Liana"), C.I.F. Rs. 15, ex-Scales Darukhana Rs. 16.

Lodna Steam Coal, C.I.F. Rs. 15/12, ex-Scales Darukhana Rs. 17.

Nooncodih-Jitpur (Ex. s.s. "Liana"), C.I.F. Rs. 15.

Jamadoba & Ekra (Ex s.s. "Liana"), C.I.F. Rs. 14/6.

Barari Jheria (Ex. s.s. "Shuja"), C.I.F. Rs. 15/2.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

The demand for ready Sugars continued very good and in spite of heavy arrivals prices kept steadier although the general feeling is bearish on account of large Beet crop and easier advices from Java. There is absolutely no business doing excepting small parcels changing hands on White Javas Nov./Dec. at Rs. 8/5 to Rs. 8/6/6 and Jany./March eq. at Rs. 8/5/0 to Rs. 8/7/0, all free Bombay Harbour Terms. Owing to approaching Divali dealers do not care to go into any fresh contracts at present.

Java reported a steady but quiet market with very small business doing.

Karachi & Calcutta reported quiet markets with very little business doing.

American Terminals reported highest on the 8th instant quoting 2.01, 2.07 and 2.15 for December/March and May and reported lowest on the 2nd instant quoting 1.93, 2.00 and 2.07 for same positions.

London Terminals reported highest on the 8th instant quoting s12, s12/6 and s.12/8/1 for December, March and May and reported lowest on the 2nd instant quoting s-11/8-1/4, s.12/2-1/4 and s.12/5-1/4 for same positions.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T.M.O. Ready Rs. 13/10/0 eq. s12/6 F.B. Harbour stocks 100,000 bags.

T.M.O. Oct. Rs. 8/6/0 eq. s12/6 F.B. Harbour.

T.M.O. Nov./Dec. Rs. 8/6/6 eq. s12/7 F.B. Harbour.

T.M.O. Jan./March Rs. 8/7/0 eq. s12/7-1/2 F.B. Harbour.

T.M.O. Brown Ready Rs. 12/6/0 eq. s11/2 F.B. Harbour stocks 15,000 bags

Arrivals:—

S.S. "Suez Maru" with 1,750 tons Java Sugars.

S.S. "Rajput" with 3,500 tons Java Sugars.

S.S. "Homefield" with 2,700 tons Java Sugars.

S.S. "Dogra" with 7,400 tons Java Sugars.

YOUNG MEN'S PARSEE ASSOCIATION

"The Annual Elocution Competition of the Parsee Undergraduates of both sexes will be held on Tuesday, the 27 instant, at Sir Cowasji Jehangir public Hall, at 5-45 P.M.

SUBJECTS.

(a) Revolt of Youth.

(b) Patriotism though a blessing is a curse in disguise.

(c) Future of Parsees in India.

(d) The Organization of all the Parsee Charities is a right step towards solution of the poverty problem in the Community.

(e) Emancipation of Womanhood.

(f) Marriage before the age of 17 should be penalised.

(g) My views on the proposed Parsee Public School.

(h) Communalism is a rock on which India's ship of liberty founders.

(i) If I were the Prime Minister or Dictator of an Independent Nation what reforms would I introduce.

Candidates are requested to send in their names to the Hon. Secretaries, Post Box No. 828, Bombay, on or before 5th instant.

Further particulars can be had from the Hon. Secretaries".

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 10.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	2-3/4 p. c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p. c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-3/8 p. e.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-1/2 p. e.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p. e.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p. e.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Bulls Carry Moorat Day

LARGE INDIAN CLOTH SALES

IMPRESSIVE UNDERTONE

Bombay, Nov. 11. (9 p.m.).

To-day being the Hindu Diwali day, it was celebrated with great *eclat* and rejoicings by the Bombay merchants. The shops were all well-decorated and presented a picturesque sight. The Bombay Stock Exchange was the scene of tremendous bustle and activity. Brokers, sub-brokers, investors, operators and other businessmen were there in their gay holiday attire, to do a little business on this auspicious day.

Unlike on other days in the year the Stock Exchange opened to-day at 6-30 p.m. in a fully illuminated Hall, with a determined bullish outook and prices around were firm. There was considerable outside buying and it looked as if prices would register substantial gains. The professional element thought it wiser to check the advance and save the market from excessive bul lish enthusiasm. Selling orders poured in from various corners and prices reacted somewhat. However, the offerings were well absorbed and the cessation of selling pressure imparted better undertone. Prices regained lost points and the market displayed cheerful appearance and distinct signs of confidence. To-day's steadiness has imparted a considerable improvement in the general outlook and every decline will induce increased buying. The volume of business was tremendous and it can be said as one of the best day.

Mill shares opened at a rise of about Rs. 5 to 10. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 851 and soon flared to Rs. 856 when selling pressure depressed prices to Rs. 850 but again advanced and closed at Rs. 856 at about the highest level of the day. Century opened at Rs. 398 and crossing even level was quoted at Rs. 401. It remained steady at this level but renewal of buying advanced further to Rs. 403. Colaba opened at Rs. 138 and advanced to Rs. 140. Crescent opened at Rs. 140 and advanced to Rs. 145. Fazal opened at Rs. 776 but declined to Rs. 773. At this level considerable support advanced prices to Rs. 780 a smaly reaction of Rs. 21 was recorded, but by the close again touched the top of Rs. 780. Indore Malwa opened at Rs. 372 and improved to Rs. 373 but closed at Rs. 372. Madhowji was steady at Rs. 53. Nagpur opened at Rs. 502 and after improving to Rs. 510 closed at Rs. 508. Pearls opened at Rs. 496 and improved to Rs. 501. The close was rather quiet at Rs. 497. Tata Hydros opened at Rs. 1,180 and after declining to Rs. 1,176 closed at Rs. 1,177. Tata Iron Defds. were in good demand and prices opened at Rs. 290 and quickly advanced to Rs. 295. At this level there was some selling pressure which resulted a setback to Rs. 287 but prices again improved to Rs. 295. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 81/8 and steadily improved to Rs. 82/12. Indian Cements opened at Rs. 380 but after declining to Rs. 376 firmed upto Rs. 381.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

Bombay Dyeing 851, 56, 50, 56
Century 398, 401, 403.
Colaba 138, 40.
Crescent 140, 45.
Fazul 776, 73, 80, 78, 80.
Indore 372, 73, 72.
Madhowji 53.
Nagpur 502, 10, 8.
New Great 225.
Pearl 496, 501, 497.
Simplex 75, 73, 75.
Swadeshi 452, 55, 56.
Burma 797, 95, 96.
Hydro 1180, 76, 77.
Tram 143, 48-2.
Deff. 290, 95, 87, 90, 92, 95.
Tata Ord. 81-8, 82, 82-1, 82-12
Bundi 24, 23-12, 23-4.
Indian 380, 378, 381.
Katni Ord. 272, 75, 78/2.
Alcock 352, 355.

Face Value	Name.
	MILLS.
100	Ahme Advance 380
50	Apollo 5/8.
500	Bom. Cot. Nom. 180.
250	Bombay Dyeing 856/4.
250	Bradbury 225.
100	Century 403/12.
100	Central India 508/12.
100	Colaba Land 146.
100	Cooria 160.
100	Crescent 145.
250	Currim 165.
250	David 250.
250	Dawn 545.
200	Ed. Sassoon 97/8.
10	E. D. Sassoon 0/9/8.
100	Elphinstone 12/4.
250	Fazulbhoy 780.
100	Finlay 110.
1000	F. Petit 261/4.
100	Gokak 116/4.
100	Indore-Malwa 372/8.
250	Jamshed 35.
50	Kastoorchand 15/8.
100	Khatau 80.
100	Kohinoor 208/12.
250	Luxmi 1535.
100	Madhavrao 11.
100	Madhowji 53/12.
50	Mathuradas Nom. 50.
1000	Maneckji Petit 1400.
100	Mayer Sas. 75.
250	Model 80.
1000	Morarji 1575.
200	New Great 225.
100	New City 90.
250	Pabani 222/8.
250	Pearl 497/8.
100	Phoenix 370.
10	Premier 7/10.
100	Shapurji 14.
1000	Sholapur 6250.
250	Simplex 75.
100	Swan 112/8.
100	Swadeshi 456/4.
500	Tata 50.
500	Vishnu 2475.

Face Value	Name.
	BANKS.
100-50A	Baroda 84.
50-25A	Central 24/14.
100-50A	Eastern 92.
500	Imperial 1497/8.
100-125A	Imperial Qrt. 371/4.
100-50A	India 98.
5	Union 3/12
	CEMENT.
10	Bundi, 23/4.
250	Indian 381/4.
100	Katni Ord. 278/2.
40	Katni Df. 990.
10	Punjab 16.

	INSURANCE.
15A	Jupiter 12/4.
15A	New India 23/12
200-100A	Oriental 2375.
	MINING.
10	Central India 13/8.
10	Shivrajpur 29/8.
75	Tata Od. 82/12.
30	Tata Def. 295.
	MISCELLANEOUS.
100	Alcock 255.
1000	Andhra Valley 375.
250	Bo. Steam 263/12.
6	Brit. B. Petrol 4/12.
125	Bom. Burma Old 796/4.
50	Bom. Burma New 283/12
100	Indian B'eaching 242/8.
15	Scindia 13.
30	Tata Construction 65/8.
1000	Tata Power 515.
1000	Tata Hydro 1177/8.
50	Tram Or. 148/2
	PREFERENCE SHARES.
10	7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Portland Cement 13/12.
1000	7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power Pref. 920.
100	7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 86/8.
50	7 p.c. Tram Pref. 69.
1000	7 p.c. Hydro Pref. 1067/8.
1000	7 p.c. Andhra Valley Pref. 1031/4.
500	7 p.c. Vishnu Pref. 630.
150	6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref. 136/8.
500	5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill Pref. 65.
500	5 p.c. Nagpur Pref. 493/12.
	GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
	3-1/2 p.c. Government Paper 72/15.
	5 p.c. 1945-55 (Tax Free) Bonds 105/8.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 10.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.36
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.08
T.T. Brussels on London	34.89
T.T. Madrid on London	30.09
T.T. Milan on London	92.55
T.T. Berne on London	25.20
T.T. Paris on London	124.12
T.T. London on Prague	168.62

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 10.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb., Cargoes:—
Shipment Sellers November 44|3.
Barletta Rasso, per 63 lb., Cargoes:—
Shipment Sellers Nov.-Dec. 43|10-1/2.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels:—
Shipment Paid November 47|9.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi Parcels:—
Not offered.

The 'Allenburys' Foods

Made from the purest milk of cows pastured in the home counties, the 'Allenburys' Foods are as easily digested as mother's milk. They are germ free and are simply and quickly made by the addition of boiling water only. Fresh supplies, specially packed for the tropics, are received each week.

Fresh Stocks of the 'Allenburys' Foods are imported every week.

Milk Food No. 1 — Birth to 3 months
Milk Food No. 2 — 3 to 6 months
Malted Food No. 3 — 6 months and upwards

Specially packed in sealed glass bottles, of all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars.

FREE. Upon receipt of coupon below we shall have much pleasure in sending you, free of all charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD., LONDON
Special Representative for India:
A. H. P. JENNINGS, Block E, Clive Buildings, CALCUTTA.

Mrs.....

.....

will be pleased to receive, free of charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

New toning rinse with every packet!

Though the price of Icilma Shampoos is unaltered, every packet now contains a special Toning Rinse suitable for every shade of hair, which removes all lather and leaves the hair in a state of exquisite burnished beauty.

Icilma Shampoos contain no harmful dyes—give a rich lather which cleanses away all the grease and dust—prevent the formation of dandruff, and leave a delightful lingering fragrance in your hair to add to your charm.

Icilma
WET SHAMPOOS
For Dry Shampoo use Icilma Hair Powder.

Amrutanjan

PAIN BALM

IS UN-RIVALLED AND EQU-ALLED in the cure of Headache, Cold, Rheumatism and other bodily Aches & Pains.

(Regd.)

Bombay. Amrutanjan Depots Madras.

SEQUEL TO MAGISTRATE'S STRICTURES ON ATTORNEY'S CONDUCT.

BARRISTER JOSEPH GOMES' STATEMENT.

A very lengthy statement was made before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday by Mr. Joseph Gomes, Bar-at-Law, in connection with the case in which the Chief Presidency Magistrate had passed certain remarks on the conduct of Mr. C. P. De Cunha an Attorney of the High Court o Bombay. In his statement Mr. Gomes said:

(1) That I filed a complaint on behalf of Kharshedji Jamshedji Pate against Mr. Framji Jamshedji Patel, on or about the 27th day of March 1928 and that the number o' the complaint was No. 216/S of 1928 (2) That thereafter the complainant served Mr. C. P. De' Counha with a witness summons in case No. 216/S of 1928; (3) That thereafter the complainant brought De'Counha to my chamber and he was asked what his evidence wou'd be. Mr. De'Counha was given the information to read and he stated that his evidence wou'd corroborate the testimony of the complainant, but that he would give his evidence if the complainant paid him his fees of the High Court suit in which he acted as Attorney for the complainant. He agreed to accept Rs 500 on or before the date of hearing which was fixed for the 15th April 1928. Mr. De'Counha was informed by me that he could make any arrangement he liked with the complainant. I also informed Mr. De'Counha that I had made an application to the Court to subpeena the Prothonotary of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to produce the consent decree in the High Court Suit. Mr. De'Counha told me that he had the document and that I should withdraw this application and save the fees to be paid. I said that I would try to do so. It is untrue that I told Mr. De'Counha that I would not examine him as a witness for the complainant and withdraw the case. (4) That the hearing of the case was fixed thereafter for the 11th day of May 1928: (5) That the complainant was not in Court on the said date at the time of roll-call and the case was struck-off: (6) That the complainant thereafter personally refiled the case. It bears No. 365/S of 1928.

WHY HE DECLINED TO SEE MR. DE'COUNHA.

(7) That the case was adjourned from time to time and finally came on for hearing on the 12th day of October 1928; (8) That I was requested by my client to see Mr. De'Counha but I declined to do so because I was afraid there would be a repetition of what had taken place in my chambers in the interview referred to above, (9) That after cross-examination of the complainant I advised the complainant and told him that he should make arrangement to call Mr. De'Counha; (10) That on the 13th day of October after the cross-examination and re-examination were over the complainant stated that he had seen Mr. De' Counha and asked him to be present in Court. I pointed out to the Court that he was not present in the Court at the time and that the complainant desired to call him. Your Worship also expressed a wish that Mr. De' Counha should be called and adjourned the case to 17th October; (11) That on the 16th of October my client rung Mr. De'Counha and requested him to see me, but Mr. De'Counha requested him to pay his fees to interview me. I went personally, rung up Mr. De' Counha and requested him to see me. Mr. De'Counha called at my chambers. He told me that he had read the proceedings of the case in the papers. I requested him definitely to tell me what he would state. He simply stated that his evidence would go against my client. He complained that the complainant did not pay him the moneys as arranged but on the contrary in Mr. De' Counha's application in the High Court to recover his fees the complainant took time for payment and foiled him afterwards. He added that had he been paid he would have persuaded the accused relatives to pay the complainant. I then told Mr. De'Counha, I would communicate with the complainant what he had stated and take his instructions thereon. That under the circumstances I was of opinion not to call him, but would inform him if my client insisted on my doing so and he must come to Court if I sent him a message to that effect. I may add that I told Mr. De' Counha that I suspected from the answers elicited in cross-examination that some remarks would be made about him.

"AN UNTRUE STATEMENT".

It is untrue that I told Mr. De'Counha that I would not examine him as a witness for the complainant. What I stated to Mr. De' Counha was that I would communicate the substance of this last interview to my client and receive his further instructions in this matter.

That I communicated the substance of the interview with Mr. De' Counha to my client thereon, and advised him thereon. My client insisted on going on with the case and instructed me to close same, and I accordingly did so.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

THE DIRECTORS of THE HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD., have pleasure in announcing the results of the Society's last quinquennial Valuation (1922-27) in the confident hope that the public support which has so largely contributed to its eminently satisfactory position will be continued in ever-increasing measure, to the benefit alike of the Society and its constituents.

The Large Surplus of Rs. 9,50,199

out of a Life Fund of Rs. 69,47,874 testifies conclusively to the efficiency of Management, the soundness and stability of the Funds, the unimpeachable security offered to Policyholders. It shows that, in the Hindusthan Co-operative, maximum protection can be had at minimum cost.

VALUATION SURPLUS
Rs. 9,50,000
BONUS
for the Quinquennium
Rs. 100
for every Rs. 1,000 Endowment Policy.
Rs. 75
for every Rs. 1,000 Whole Life Policy.

The following are extracts from the Actuary's Report:—

"The Ordinary Assurance Fund has progressed in a remarkable manner. The number of policies has increased since 1922 by 73 per cent. while the sums Assured have risen by no less than 107 per cent.

"Progress such as this can justly be described as a matter of congratulation to all concerned.

"It is my hope that during the present Quinquennium still further progress will be made and that at an early date, I shall have the pleasure of seeing the Society take its place in the very front rank of Indian Life Assurance Institutions."

Note that the Society's Endowment Bonus is higher than the Whole Life. Endowment Assurance Policies preponderate largely over Whole Life Policies. By the Society's system, therefore, unlike what usually obtains, the large majority of its policyholders gain the larger bonus! Mark the significance, and avail yourself of its benefits.

Rally Round the Hindusthan!

For thereby you benefit yourself, your Dependents and your Country.

K. DUTTA,
Manager, Bombay Branch,
Commissariat Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

AGENTS—PLEASE APPLY AT ONCE FOR MOST ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

N. SARKER,
Manager.

Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Madras, Nagpur, Patna, Allahabad, Lucknow, Delhi, Lahore, Gauhati, Rangoon, etc.

PORTLAND CEMENT

"Ganapati"
THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD. GANPATI BRAND. PORTLAND CEMENT. BOMBAY.
BRAND.

Complies with the revised (1925) British Standard Specification.

USE IT and SAVE MONEY

TATA SONS, LTD., Agents,
Bombay House, Fort, :: :: :: :: BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

Eczema, Rashes

Sores & Eruptions Soon Heal when the Blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

"In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared."

Mr. Charles S. Abbott, of 28 Rendlesham Road, Clapton, London, England, writes:—

"In July last I contracted a very bad attack of Barber's Rash. My face was covered with the sore places and was very painful and swollen. I attended a hospital for some time, undergoing electric treatment, etc., without any appreciable result. Then a member of the family persuaded me to try a bottle of Clarke's Blood Mixture. The first two bottles stopped all the discharge and the swelling vanished. In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared and no trace of the complaint has ever reappeared."

Profit by Mr. Abbott's Experience and Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day

Just as Good for Abscesses, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Pus, Swollen Glands, Rheumatism & Gout

Proprietors: Allenbury's Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Divali: Banks closed.

Youth League Social Welfare Committee's Divali Sports for Municipal Seavangers at Walpakhady, Mazagaon, 4 p. m. (S. T.)

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13.

Hindu New Year: Samvat 1985.

Public meeting to celebrate 10th anniversary of Egyptian Declaration of Independence, 6-30 p.m. (Place of meeting will be announced to-morrow).

Dr. Arundale's lecture at Tilak Mandir, Vile Parle, on "Crowds and Personalities" 9-15 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

Municipal Standing Committee. 4-15 P.M.

Youth League Social Welfare Committee's Divali Celebrations amongst Municipal scavangers, Walpakhady, in Shivaji Theatre, 4-30 P.M. (S. T.). Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, Kt. presiding.

(Dr. Arundale's lecture on "Wanted Greatness" Blavatsky Lodge Theosophical Hall, French Bridge. 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

Results of B.Com. and 2nd L.L. B. examinations, 2 p.m.

Unveiling of Willett memorial tablet by the Governor, Apollo Bunder, 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16.

Sir Pherozsha Mehta Jayanti, public meeting at Sir C. J. Hall, 6-30 P. M.(S.T.) Dr. G. V. Deshmukh to preside.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

Catholics' meeting, Catholic Gymkhana Kennedy Sea face, 5 p.m., Dr. Viegas presiding.

DOMESTIC OCCURRECE

DEATH.

Khan Bahadur K. Rustomji, M.A., C.I.I. Home and Finance Minister Bikaner State, expired in Bombay on 11th instant. Deeply regretted.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned annual general meeting

NOTICE.

To-morrow being Hindu New Year's Day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of "The Chronicle" on Wednesday.

of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Sunday (the 18th instant at 7 P.M. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

VILE-PARLE SPORTING AND LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the joint auspices of the "Vile-parle Sporting and Literary Associaaion" and the 'Arundale Lodge' Theosophical Society", Vile Parle, a public lecture will be given by Dr. G. S. Arundale on "Crowds and Personalities" to-morrow (Tuesday at 9-15, a.m. (S. T.) in Tilak Mandir, at Vile Parle.

A BENIFIT PERFORMANCE.

The Lalitkaladarsha Mandali will stage their well-known play the "Shikka-Katyar" in aid of the Vile Parle Sporting and Literary Association on Wednesday (the 14th instant) at 8-30 P.M. (S. T.) in Bombay Theatre, when Dr. G. S. Arundale will preside.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri RamKrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagavad Gita at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, on Wednesday, the 14th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.)

The Swami will give a discourse on the life of Sri Chaitanya to-morrow (Tuesday) at the Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, at 7-30 A. M. (S. T.).

CATHOLICS' MEETING.

In accordance with a resolution of the Archbishop of Bombay Address Committee, a public meeting of Catholics of Bombay. Salsette and Bassein will be held on Saturday (17th instant) at 5 p. m. at the Catholic Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face near the Churni Road Gardens, when the draft address of the Committee to the Archbishop-Elect will be placed before the meeting for consideration. Dr. A. G. Viegas will preside.

DR. ARUNDALE'S LECTURE.

The public lecture arranged under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood by Dr. George S. Arundale on "Wanted-Greatness" for Tuesday (the 13th instant) will be held on Wednesday (the 14th isstant) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the hall of the Blavatsky Lodge Theosophical Society, French Bridge, Chowpatty.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 2nd Bn. The Royal Warwickshire Regt. A.F.I. will play the following programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday) commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) 1. Grand Military March. Pomp and Circumstance. Elgar. 2. Rapsadia Lalo . 2. Musical Comedy Selection. Lady Mary Sirmay. 4. Three Light Pieces. Fletcher 5. Operatic Selection. La Traviata, Verdi 6. Overture. Light Cavalry. Suppe. 7 Musical Comedy Selection. The Merry Widow. Lehar. 8. Humoresque. The Musical Switch. Alford.

DIVALI AMONGST MUNICIPAL SCAVENGERS

Thanks to the efforts of the Social Welfare Committee of the Bombay Youth League, the families of the municipal scavengers residing in the Municipal Chawl at Walpakhady, Mazagoan are rommemorating Divali by having a programme of estivities for two days to-day and tomorrow. An eloborate programme has been arranged for them by the Social Welfare Committee, which has recently been entrusted with the task of maintaining the Municipal Welfare Centre at this place. This morning, Messrs Jamnadas Mehta I. L.A. and Burjorji F. Bharucha will visit the chawls and will give the residents of the place talks on the value and importance of cleanliness. In the noon open air sport tournaments have been arranged in which as many as 80 boys and girls will participate.

At night there will be bhajan. Tomorrow, the day opens with an excursion by the children followed by a humorous talk by Mr. Moghani. In the afternoon, there will be dramatic programme in the Shivaji Theatre, adjoining the chawls. Various items of interest are included in the two hours programme at the Theatre the importance being given to a small piece in which the children of the committee's study class excel themselves in which the children of the untouchables, depicting the miserable lot of the untouchables, which has been copied in Gujarati from Harindranath Chatopadhya's play.

Another piece is worthy of notice in as much as the children once again exibit a historic play pertaining the duty towards one's motherland. Add to it, there are musical items and the children have made best efforts to copy Tagore's Bengali song in praise of the motherland. Sir Chunilal V. Mehta has kindly agreed to preside on the occasion and distribute the prizes. It is the earnest desire of the Committee that all those who are interested in Social Welfare work should take this opportunity of visiting the chawls by attending Tuesday's function and collect first hand information all about the miserable living of the Municipal scavengers.

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION.

The following papers, among others, will be read at the public meeting of the eleventh annual session of the Indian Historical Accord Commission to be held at Nagpur on the 5th December 1928.—

1. Early History of Bombay by Mr. H. G. Rawlinson. 2. The Expansion Wars of Venkatapa Nayak of Ikeri by Father H. Heras. 3. The Dalhousie-Phyre correspondence, 1852-56, by Mr. D. G. E. Hall. 4 Some unknown dealings between Raghoba and the Portuguese by Mr. Panduranga Pissurlencar, Member Lisbon Academy of Sciences (Nova Goa) 5. The Poligar System: Its Origin and growth by Mr. C. S. Srinivasachari. 6. Khojah Petrus by Mr. Mesrovb J. Seth. 7. The Last Days of Raja Chait Singh by Mr. B. N. Bajerji. 8. Commercial and Social Intercourse between the Honourable East India Company and the Poona Court in the Eighteenth century, by Mr. A. F. M. Abdul Ali.

PHEROZSHA MEHTA JAYANTI

MAYOR TO PRESIDE IN FRIDAY'S MEETING

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held, under the auspices of the Mazdayasni Mandal at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, on Friday (the 16th inst.) at 6-30 P. M. (S. T.), to celebrate the anniversary of the death of the late Sir Pherozsha Mehta. Prominent citizens will address the meeting on "The late Sir Pherozsha Mehta and the present political situation in India". The names of the speakers will be announced hereafter. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh will preside.

RAILWAY SEASON TICKET FOUND

A Season Ticket between Matunga or Gowari and Bombay for one month ending 4-12-1928. No. 2610 in the name of A. S. Mani was found at the meeting place on 8th inst. when Mr. S. Iyengar spoke on "The Present Political Situation". The owner may take it from the G. Ward Congress Office, Kohinoor Cinema Building, Dadar.

CALCUTTA MAYOR IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY CORPORATION PRESIDENT GIVES LUNCH

To meet Mr. B. K. Basu, Mayor of Calcutta, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, President, Bombay Municipal Corporation will give a lunch at the Taj Maha Hotel, on Wednesday, the 14th instant at 1-30 p.m.

FAREWELL TO SIR LESLIE AND LADY WILSON

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S "AT HOME"

To bid farewell to H. E. the Chancellor and Lady Wilson, the Vice-Chancellor and Lady Setalvad will be "At Home" at the Convocation Hall on Friday, 23rd instant at 5-30 p.m.

ARMISTICE DAY

OBSERVANCE IN BOMBAY

The tenth anniversary of the Armistice after the great war was observed on Sunday with the solemnity and reverence fitting to the occasion. Exactly at 11 a.m. a two minutes' silence was observed and all the traffic in the city was suspended. The tramway company, as arranged previously, switched off the electric current and all the trams in the city were at a stand still for two minutes. The railway traffic also suspended for two minutes likewise at 11 a.m. and the passengers were reminded by the momentary halt of the dead who offered their lives so courageously in their million. The citizens were reminded by the firing of the guns at Churchgate and Grant Road stations while the entire area was thrilled by the prolonged blasts of the sirens calling upon the residents of Bombay North to observe the two minutes in solemn silence. The Sunday services in the churches in the city were altered to suit the occasion and the preachers took for their text sermons reminding the congregation of sacrifices of the war heroes. H.E. the Governor and Lady Wilson attended the Afghan Memorial Church at Colaba where a special service was held by Ven. Archdeacon H. Martindale while the Bishop of Bombay preached in the St. Thomas Cathedral.

LABOUR LEADERS IN BOMBAY

A SPLIT—AND ITS CAUSE

Although the Mill Strike Enquiry Committee is still investigating into the complaints of the mill operatives trouble is brewing among the leaders of the Labour Union which has divided them among several parties. As already announced Mr. S. H. Jhabvala has resigned from the Girni Kamgar Union and is devoting his time and energy to the Bombay Mill-workers Union started by himself recently. Jhandbi'i, which has been signed by Messrs. Balwant Arjun Gadkari, Vitha Bhuwa Dhuri and Yeshwant Bhicaji Sawant, members of the Joint Strike Committee, gives some interesting reasons as to why they resigned from the Girni Kamgar Mandal. They state that in the committee of the union there are twenty-five members out of which nine are from one mill only. In the name of the workers they keep all the power to themselves. They also allege that the money raised for the workers is spent on taxi cars. The President of the Union gets only Rs 60 per month as honorary allowance while the President's brother is the treasurer and among the five persons authorised to draw money from the bank, three belong to one family. The signatories of the notice did not approve of this arrangement and therefore, resigned. They also state that the Labour "leader" exploited them for their political purposes and they thought it best not to have anything to do with them.

MEDICAL RELIEF LEAGUE, BOMBAY

The Honorary Secretary of the Medical Relief League Bombay reports that the number of patients treated at the Parel Centre of the Medical Relief League Bombay during the quarter ended 30th September last was 590. Of these 430 were males. 74 females and the rest 86 were children. There were 38 new patients and about 50 seers of milk was supplied to the needy and deserved patients.

Total collection of the League from 1st April 1928 to 31st October 1928 amounted to Rs. 539-3-3 and the following are the principal donations.—Trustees of Kanji Khetsee Charity Fund Rs. 100; Jehangir R. Dubash Esqr., J.P. Rs. 51, Messrs. Cawasji Dinshaw Brothers and Co. Rs. 50; Merwanji H. Cama Esqr. Rs. 250 The Hon'ble Sir D. E. Vacha Kt. 25; Allimahomed Machia Esqr., J.P. Rs. 15; Narayanrao Parasharam Esqr., J.P Rs. 15; Mrs. Janabai Rokade Rs. 12, K.R. Madgaonkar Esqr. Rs. 12 and the remaining donations are below 10|- and under.

The Centre is located at the Khatau Terrace Government Gate Road, Parel and the hours of attendance at the Centre are from 6-30 p.m. to 8 p.m. (S. T.) excepting mill-holidays.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE IN INDIAN CINEMA WORLD

A WELCOME MOVE

Mr. Rewashanker Pancholi, proprietor of the Karachi Picture House owning several theatres in Karachi writes:—

"I have been following in the issues of the "Times of India", the controversy that is now going on in some quarters regarding American film companies. So far as Universal Films are concerned, I can say that the policy which his concern has followed all these years is exceptionally satisfactory and they have always been the champions of the independent showmen and have fought their battles for them. They have done more than anybody to help the independent exhibitor, and if a man in my position can testify to this, I am sure, none can deny this fact. My city is one of the key-cities of India and I own three theatres there. So far as the exhibition of any films other than the Indian films is concerned, except for the Universal and Pathe, the Independent exhibitor would have been nowhere, as almost all the product of the other big producers of America has been so far controlled in some sort of a monopoly by the Madan Theatres Ltd. The Independent exhibitors had their own troubles on account of this monopoly, and if now the big American producers have to open their own distributing offices in India, we the independent exhibitors of this country have nothing to be afraid of. On the contrary we welcome this move every exhibitor in India will have the choice of his own selection and the Cinema business (in Western films) will be naturally placed on a higher level.

So far as the Indian films are concerned, whatever be their defects, they have been able to create their own field, and from the experience of my two Indian film houses and one Western film house, I can safely say that Western films have never been able to harm Indian film houses. On the contrary these has been different, as the Indian films have dealt a savere blow to the serial films, which, some time ago were the mainstay of the Cinema business in India.

I for one have nothing to fear about Indian films and I do welcome the independent distribution of American produces as that will make the Indian exhibitors more independent."

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN DISAPPOINTED

AGENT'S DISCOURAGING REPLY

The Hon. Gen. Secretary of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union writes:—

The conference of the representatives of the Union with the Agent went off on Wednesday last and as a result the following statement has been issued by him.

The members of the Union had a Conference with the Agent on the following subjects, viz., (1) Demands of the Union. (2) Recognition of the Union, and (3) Consideration of the treatment of individual cases.

As regards the first, namely, memorandum of demands they had a full discussion but as the Agent hurried through the matter within a short space of about 2 hours the discussion was not satisfactory. Several members of the deputation wanted to say different things but the Agent would not give them a patient hearing.

As regards service agreement bond the Agent replied that he was not prepared to cancel the same. Regarding the minimising of the powers of the D. V. S. he refused to establish Divisional Committees Regarding medical examination, he maintained that examination in A Class would be continued as at present and that new rules being drafted.

Regarding the abolition of the daily wage system, the Agent replied that it was impracticable, and about minimum living wage, the Agent replied that he was not prepared to agree to raise the present wages. Rules regarding passes and leave the Agent refused to alter and about Educational facilities the consideration is postponed.

8-hours' duty and Sunday off was impracticable, in the opinion of the Agent who also asked for concrete cases to prove that there is racial discrimination in the line.

The Agent has recognised the Union and has appointed a special official to investigate into all grievances and complaints forwarded by the Union.

JAPANESE EMPEROR'S FORMAL ACCESSION

PEOPLE'S ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Kyoto.—Emperor Hirohito took his seat on the Throne this afternoon, and read a rescript formally announcing his accession. Tens of millions of his subjects by means of special arrangements and careful synchronisations lustily cheered at the precise moment. As the first gun of Imperial salute of 101 brought the whole ceremony to the climax the army and navy bands struck up the national anthem.—Reuter.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Armistice Day Service at the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba on Sunday, 11th November.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX")

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1928.

His Excellency The Governor of Bengal voiced the sentiments of all true, blue blooded, British Imperialism-For-Everwallahs when he blurted out at the Armistice Dinner at Calcutta: "I believe it is generally felt that the defence forces of the Empire reduced as they are now to a minimum consistent with the obligations and responsibilities we have to carry cannot be further reduced and be able adequately to fulfil their purpose."

• • •

See how great minds think alike. Cushendun said the same thing at Geneva, Baldwin utters the same warnings though he sugareoats it with a lot of "peace-in-our-time-oh-Lord" stuff. Mr Ramsay MacDonald, the moment he comes into power—a very likely event after next May—will say the same thing, though he will talk about protocols, and the Labour way to reduce armaments.

• • •

Where will the money come from? From India, of course. India is the milch-cow. The representatives of the Indian people will be well advised to scrutinize carefully every attempt to saddle India with increased military expenditure and nip such efforts in the bud.

• • •

But the Executive in India has a trick of declaring "votable" items "non-votable" at its sweet will and the popular representatives have to break their heads against a stone-wall when they protest against the ravenous hunger of the Military Moloch.

• • •

That is why no Dominion Status which excludes the people from controlling their exchequer, and their defence forces is worth having.

• • •

Dyarchy in the Punjab was, according to Lala Harikishenlal, a four-footed creature. This is the most appropriate definition I have hitherto seen of this fraudulent administrative device.

• • •

He should know what he was talking about. He observed Dyarchy at very close quarters. He was in it, of it, part and parcel of it. He dined with his colleagues of the Steel Frame half three times a week.

• • •

What is the situation in other provinces, post-prandial as well as pre-prandial? Did the "Reserved Half" section of Dyarchy dine the Ministerial Half three times a week? If the British taxpayer alone consents to bear the expense, I should propose a sub-Committee of the Simon Seven for peregrinating the country to inquire into this social side of Dyarchy.

• • •

Evidence must not be taken in camera. A Minister under Dyarchy should not shun the gaze of publicity when asked how many times he was dined by whom and if not, why not?

• • •

The M.C.C. tour in Australia, the latest mail papers inform me, started badly. One match was played and four regular bowlers were out of action.

The casualty score was:—
Geary had a broken nose.
Tate had a strained arm.
Staples had lumbago.
Freeman had a stiff neck.

• • •

I advise our Quadrangular contestants next month to be careful and not to disappoint Cricket "fans" in the manner of the M.C.C. in Australia.

• • •

Niece: "Weren't you surprised, uncle, to hear that poor Harry had left me a widow?"

Uncle: "No, my dear, not at all. That's about all I expected he would leave you."

ELECTRIC SUPPLY

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT'S ENTERPRISE

LAHORE, Nov. 10.

The Punjab Government has had under consideration the question of the electric supply of the Province. The Uhl river hydro electric project is at present under construction in its first stage and the Government contemplates that it will be eventually extended to serve a larger area than will be served by the first stage, and that in addition, various other hydro-electric schemes will come into being as part of the general scheme for generating electric current for use universally throughout a great part of the Punjab. All these schemes will generate alternating current.—A. P.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL ANDHRA SOCIAL CONFERENCE

For the 1st Bombay Provincial Andhra Social Conference which is to be held on the 24th and 25th inst. at Kalyan arrangements are being made for the delegates and the visitors. Those who can talk Telugu are entitled to come as delegates, also those who are elected on behalf of the Telugu Associations, Sabhas, and Libraries. The Hon. V. Ramdas Pantulu, Member Council of State, will preside.

All those intending to attend the Conference are requested to correspond immediately with Mr. V. A. Kesavan. Working Secretary.

OUTBREAK OF DANGEROUS DISEASES AT THANESWAR

LAHORE, Nov. 11.

A Gazette extraordinary announces that "whereas the Punjab Government is satisfied that the municipality of Thaneswar is threatened with the outbreak of dangerous diseases, namely Cholera, Small-pox, Plague, Dysentery, and enteric fever and that the ordinary provisions of the law for the time being in force are insufficient to prevent the spread of such diseases, now therefore the Punjab Government, Minister of Local self-government, are pleased to prescribe the following regulation: No pilgrim visiting Thaneswar on the occasion of the Sun Eclipse fair to be held on 12th November 1928 shall enter the town of Thaneswar up to and including the 15th November 1928."—A. P.

Mr. Abdul Kadir of Kasur President of the Punjab Khilafat Committee has been unanimously elected President of the Punjab Provincial Committee, Dr. Satyapal becomes senior Vice-President. Alam and Mr. Kishen Singh vice Presidents and Dr. Khanchand Dev General Secretary.

Allahabad, Nov. 11.—The monoplane 'Spirit' of Australia, flew over Allahabad about half past one in the afternoon.—A. P.

RUMANIAN MINISTRY

NEW ELECTIONS TO BE HELD

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Bucharest.—M. Maniu's new Ministry in which Professor Mironesco is the Minister of Foreign Affairs, is composed of almost equal number of Rumanians and Transylvanians and one Besearabian and one Bukovinian. M. Maniu is dissolving Parliament and is calling new elections. He has outlined his programme declaring 'inter alia', "minorities question will be solved in a manner befitting its importance."—Reuter.

SHAKEN UP BUT NOT HURT

MISHAP TO SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Ottawa.—Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain arrived here to-day from Toronto an hour late owing to a mishap to the train due to a broken rail. Sir Austen Chamberlain's private coach left the rails, but there were no casualties. Interviewed by Reuter Sir Austen said that he and his family were little shaken up, but nobody was hurt.—Reuter.

NO TABLE IS COMPLETE
WITHOUT
HOLBROOK'S
WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE
AND
PURE MALT VINEGAR

Sold by all Dealers and Stores.

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY

Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed

by using
ZANDU'S
Draksha-Asava
Mridvikarishta-Sharangdhar M. Ch 10
A Delicious and Remarkable Remedy

That Acts At Once

Why Remain Fatigued and Depressed? Why not try from to-day?

ZANDU'S
Draksha-Asava
The Well-known Body and Brain Refresher
Avoid Substitutes

ZANDU
Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.
Sayani Road - - - BOMBAY 14
Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi - - - - BOMBAY 2
¼ lb. As. 13, 1 lb. Rs. 1-8, 1½ lb. Rs. 2

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS
6, Shukhadwalla Building, REVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22,560.

Awarded
Gold Medals
in 1912.
Mohanlal & Co.
JEWELLERS
Telephone No 21795,
Ghia Mansion,
Shaik Memon St., BOMBAY

5 ADVANTAGES OF
RAWLPLUGS
1. An absolutely firm fixing.
2. Great saving of Time and Trouble
3. No damage to walls or decorations.
4. Rawlplugs can be used in any material
5 Rawlplugs are made in all sizes to suit any size screw.
Apply for sample set to-day for Re. 1-4 from
H. I. DIXON & Co., Ltd.
Structural and Sanitary Engineers,
Sole agents for Rawlplugs for Bombay Presidency and the Punjab.
1 A, Elphinstone Circl , Fort, BOMBAY

Godrej Bar Soap
Guaranteed free from Animal Fat and anything injurious.
Godrej Soap Co. Ltd. PIROJSHA GODREJ VIKHROLI BOMBAY
Ask for PURE Refined & Filtered Godrej Teel Oil

For forwaral contractsst of Commonwd the Tru's
Basel Mission Roofing Tiles
Apply to:—
RAVAL & Co.,
13, Bank Street, Fort, : : BOMBAY.
Agents for Bombay Presidency.

The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1928.

THE COMMISSION AT LAHORE.

The Simon Conference at Lahore was as one-sided an affair as it was at Poona, all Nationalists having completely boycotted it. Officials, semi-officials, communalists, Zamindars, and some deluded folk like the Depressed Class Association, submitted a vast bewildering mass of evidence, most of them only fighting for their vested interests. The last, having displayed some spirit of independence, were promptly shown how the like of them are regarded by the Government and the Simon Commission alike. Most of the rest being kindred in interests had little difficulty in making kindred proposals about general political progress, conflicting only with regard to communal and class interests—as was desired by the Government. The Punjab Government, like the Government of Bombay, sought the protection of the purdah. They did not publish their memorandum nor did their representatives give any oral evidence at an open session of the Conference. The Punjab Government carried their pusillanimity even to the extent of being discreetly silent on the question of communal representation in their memorandum, though they had much more to do with the communal problem than any other body in India. In this connection it is extremely interesting to learn from a Free Press representative what two prominent officials have to say about Government's relation to the communal trouble. According to that representative, who seems to have had a peep into the secret memorandum of the Government, Sir Fuzli Hussein, Revenue Member, and Malik Feroze Khan Noon, in a joint note attached to the memorandum, lay the charge at the door of the reserved half "that its policy has been communal and that the responsibility for any communal cleavage must be said to rest with the Executive and the Administration." This is truly the most unkindest cut.

The Punjab Government are understood to have recommended a sort of provincial autonomy with a novel safeguard in the shape of a new kind of dyarchy, the Governor and an irremovable assistant stepping into the shoes of the present reserved half of the Government. But it is futile to discuss such novelties and also the now vexed questions of the relations between the provincial and the Central Government, till we have a more authoritative statement about the Government's views on the reforms in the Central Government. It is surprising that Lala Harikishan'al, of all persons should have stated in his oral evidence that, while he would demand complete provincial autonomy at once, he would be content to receive responsibility in the Central Government in two instalments. We had thought that his experience as Minister had convinced him as it had convinced many Ministers and Executive Councillors elsewhere in the country that autonomy in the province would be a poor show without corresponding autonomy at the top. However, the question will be solved finally by parties other than the Simon Commission. What is not surprising in the Government's memorandum is the absence of any special safeguards for the Depressed classes, for whom Government have recently affected such gushing sympathy. This apathy is quite of a piece with Government's refusal to allow the local Depressed Class Association to meet the Commission or the Commission's refusal to receive oral evidence from the Association. Government's methods of secrecy, the scurvy treatment meted out to the Depressed classes and the assault on Lala Lajpat Rai and other respected leaders should be a warning to those who may still feel disposed to coquet with the Simon Commission.

WHO IS INSANE?

The "Saturday Review" is perturbed. As one of the self-constituted "Trustees" in Fleet Street of the people of India, those "poor, ignorant masses of the Indian population whom our presence brings peace, plenty and prosperity"—to quote the hackneyed sentiment doled out to the ignorant and indifferent public of Great Britain by the British Imperialist Press and politicians—the "Saturday Review" in high dudgeon with the declaration by the All-India Congress Committee at its Delhi session that complete Independence is the goal of the Indian people, wonders whether these politicians have any sense. It remarks, "It would be insane in the British interest and a crime towards the mass of the Indian population to give self-government to an India making for complete Independence ence?" Who is insane, the arrogant, Bourbon-minded Tory Press as typified by the "Saturday Review" or the Indian people? Does it forget that in the struggle with Canada, with South Africa and very recently with Ireland, all of whom wanted a political status in the British Imperial Commonwealth which is practically independence, England waged for long an insane and a bitter fight and had to yield because, fortunately for her, some at least of her statesmen enjoyed momentary periods of sanity?

VICARIOUS ADVICE

Sir Malcolm Hailey, the Governor of the United Provinces, is having a tour of his new domain. During his progress advice from his lips falls copiously on deputations from local bodies, and Landholders' Associations. A man of remarkable talents and gifted with facile speech, his speeches read well, but when he says, in reply to the toast proposed by the Maharaja of Benares who feted him during the tour, "There is one privilege which I know you value above all others, the privilege vouchsafed to you of serving your own people," the very pertinent question can be asked of him whether he and those of his type are ready to act upon this advice tendered to others. Are British administrators serving India in a manner conformably to the promises held out to Indians when England was in dire need of men, money and munitions from India? It is notorious that Sir Malcolm Hailey is definitely against any genuine advance of the Indian people towards self-government.

NURSERY NAPOLEON.

Mr. Churchill declared in the Commons that after the recent conversations he had in Paris with the French Cabinet he could say that on the subject of reparations there was no disagreement as to the principle of the question amongst the Governments concerned. A supplementary question elicited from him the intriguing declaration that the evacuation of the Rhineland was a separate question if agreement has really been reached on this point, it will have an easier solution of both these intricate matters. But what is the price France has exacted in agreeing to act as if the two problems were separate? Mr. George Young, a careful and scholarly critic of international policy, remarks in the "New Leader" that Britain's nursery Napoleon, Mr. Churchill, "is more interested in other affairs than reparations". The affairs relate very probably to secret military and naval understanding with France and they must not be committed to paper. It is no good making the mistake of the Anglo-French Pact. Therefore, the affairs are carried on by "conversations". It is easy then to deny afterwards that anybody was engaged in the business.

LATE SIR HORMUSJI WADIA.

Protracted illness had compelled Sir Hormusji Wadia to retire from active participation in politics. But the Bombay Presidency will gratefully recall the creditable part which he took in national affairs as a valued colleague of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. Sir Hormusji was the trusted legal adviser of many a ruling Chief in Kathiawad and had an extensive practice at Rajkot. An able lawyer he was one of the most effective and charming speakers that this Presidency has known and few persons had a better command over the English language. Sir Hormsji was intimately connected with the well-known Wadia Trust to the management of which he devoted the last years of his life with a zeal and energy not displayed by many a young man.

THE SECONDARY TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

WHAT IT HAS ACHIEVED

(BY S. V. DESHPANDE).

A few days ago, the present writer expressed, in the columns of this paper, certain fears and hopes about the Secondary Teachers' Conference. The Conference has just concluded its session and it is a great pleasure to record that though the fears were not altogether unjustified, the hopes have been abundantly realized. The most remarkable feature of the Conference was that the ordinary teacher came forward boldly for the first time to assert himself in a public gathering of this nature. "We have never made our voice heard," said Mr. Marzban, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, in his address. Mr. Jayaker, the President of the Conference, declared how the denial of independence and intiative had compelled him to abandon the teacher's profession in his younger days. Nobody can say now that the teacher lacks either the will to express himself or the courage to assert his independence. I am sure that nothing could make Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Marzban more glad than to notice this great change that has taken place in the psychology of the teacher.

NOTE OF WARNING.

The teacher, and especially the young teacher, is usually an idealist, and one danger of conferences like the present one is for these visionaries to be lost in the barren wastes of dream-land. Mr. Marzban had struck a note of warning at the very outset that the Conference should leave the field of academical discussion in which it had been playing during the four years of its infancy and that it should enter the domain of practical work. It may be recorded without fear of contradiction that the delegates at the Conference at no stage lost their foothold on the 'terra firma'. As Mr. Lory, the Director of Public Instruction, remarked in his speech at the opening of the Exhibition, the most practical problem that the teachers could discuss was the problem of their own status. As things are, social status must necessarily be measured in terms of money and the Conference devoted a substantial part of its time and energy in discussing the means of improving the monetary condition of the profession. A valuable suggestion made in this connection had to be dropped through accidental circumstances but the mere fact that the question was discussed with seriousness and that the ordinary teachers expressed their point of view with boldness and independence, was a great advance beyond the *status quo*.

THE TEACHERS' IMPORTANT ROLE.

One fact has clearly emerged from the deliberations of the Conference and it is this that in the vital problem of the progress of education in this country, the teacher himself is one of the most important factors to be reckoned with. It may seem an obvious fact to those who have no understanding of the peculiar condition of our teacher's profession, but the obvious is often what is least observed, and it is to the credit of the Conference that it succeeded in rescuing this obvious from oblivion. As Mr. Jayakar observed in his address, the teacher must be respected by society, if he is to fulfil his role in society adequately. The teachers assembled in the Conference have by their self-assertion taken a great step forward in compelling society to respect them. They had to fight against great odds. With the Damocle's sword of victimisation hanging above their heads, with many of the big-wigs in the opposite camp, the teachers made such a wonderful exhibition of their spirit of comradeship and fearless loyalty to the cause of justice that there can now be no misgiving about the future of their organized struggle.

NEED OF MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING

I do not propose to deal at length with the many resolutions, good, bad and indifferent, discussed and adopted or rejected by the Conference, but I should like to draw the attention of my readers to two or three of them. A resolution protesting against the sudden enforcement of the new regulations about the number of pupils in each class was moved by a Headmaster

(Continued on page 10)

THE MESSAGE OF THE UNTOUCHABLE--VIVEKANAND.

"RELIGION OR DEVIL'S DANCE?"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The readers of your esteemed paper will excuse me for using the epithet "Untouchable" before the name of Vivekanand whom I so much revere but let me assure them that if Vivekanand would have been alive to-day and seen a Namshudra leader in Bengal losing his left ear or would have heard of the murder of an Untouchable by the caste-Hindus in the Madras Presidency for their only fault of entering the Hindu temples or would have read about the Vahad tragedy or the silly outbursts at the meeting held in Madhavbag to protest against the resolution of the Bombay Corporation he would have preferred to call himself an untouchable. Oh! He has publicly declared more than once that he was a Shudra. In his famous address "My plan of campaign" delivered in Madras he said "In the organ of the social reformers I am called a Shudra and I am also challenged as to what right I had to take Sanyasa——I am not at all ashamed if they call me a Shudra because I am the disciple of that man who, the Brahmin of Brahmins, used to cleanse the latrines of the Pariahs". Did not his Gurudeo use to say "Oh my Mother, make me the servant of the Pariah, make me feel that I am even lower than the Pariah".

In the epistles of Swami Vivekanand we read:—

"I am a Mlechchha, Shudra and so forth. I eat anything and everybody and that in public both-abroad and here."

"I am a Shudra, a Mlechchha. To me what would Mlechchha's food matter or Pariah's? It is in the books written by priests that madness like that of caste is to be found and not in books revealed from God. Let the priests enjoy the fruits of their ancestor's achievement, while I follow the word of God, for my good lies there."

Vivekanand was a child of Ramakrishna and what are the qualifications of being a Ramakrishna Paramhansha's child? Let me quote his own words:—

"He alone is the child of Ramakrishna who is moved to pity for all creatures and exerts himself for them even at the risk of incurring personal damnation. This is the test. He who is Ramakrishna's child does not seek his personal good. They wish to do good to others even at the point of death. Go to hell yourself to buy salvation for others. There is no Mukti (Salvation) on earth to call my own. Now is the turn for you to banish the desire for peace and that of Mukti too! Don't worry, heaven or hell, Bhakti or Mukti, don't care for anything."

And in later years did not Vivekanand express his desire to throw all ceremonials overboard and to take all the suppressed classes under the banner of Ramakrishna? If he had been spared to us he would have undoubtedly made the experiment of taking 90 millions of oppressed untouchables under the banner of Ramakrishna and social cowards among the educated Hindus would have followed him like dogs. How emphatic was he in his desire will be seen from the following utterance:—

"Do you mean to say I am born to live and die one of those caste-ridden superstitious, merciless, hypocritical atheistic cowards that you find among the educated Hindus? I hate cowardice."

What Nadirshah was to the terror-struck Hindus Vivekanand was to a class of 'don't-touchists'. He used to say that don't touchism was a sort of mental disease. And do we not find at the present day in a cosmopolitan city like Bombay educated people affected by this disease? Is it not our bounden duty to drive out all these people outside Bombay? Otherwise Bombay the Gateway of India will shortly become the Gateway to Hell by the cant of don't-touchism preached by these fellows. And unfortunately these are the people prominent in the public life of our city. In the heyday of the last Municipal election one of the prominent candidates of our city used to embrace the "lowliest of the low" for canvassing their votes but as soon as election was over the same gentleman speaks the language of don't-touchism. Because (to quote Swami Vivekanand's words) "there is no harm in touching the non-Brahmin classes when it serves one's purpose and when you have done with it you bathe, for the non-Brahmins are as a class unholy and must never be touched on other occasions!"

If those Hindus who took part in the meeting at Madhavbag (to protest against the Bombay Corporation's resolution of allowing all classes in the school to use the same drinking-pot) possess the least respect for the accredited champion of Hinduism, who made the religion of their fore-fathers respected by Americans by convincing them that India was not habited by 30 crores of "Worms scrawling on the fair soil of India oppressing one another" but by civilised beings they would better pay their special at

(Continued on page 10)

Notes of the Day.

A Big "If".

In reply to a question put by the "Pioneer" to Pundit Motilal Nehru whether he would be content with the grant of Dominion Status, the Pundit says that his answer is an emphatic "Yes"—if the Dominion Status offered is genuine. We do not see why the Pundit, after he had clearly stated his views on the subject more than once, should take any cognisance of questions by fussy Anglo-Indian papers. But since he has given a definite and clear-cut reply, it is necessary for all, including the "Pioneer", to fix their attention on the condition which he attaches to his acceptance of Dominion Status. The condition in his own words is that India should have "the same measure of freedom in all matters internal and external as is now enjoyed by the Dominions under law, usage and convention." It is only in this sense that Mr. G. A. Natesan, in a statement he has made on his return from Canada, accepts Dominion Status. It is in this sense, too, that the whole of India, as Pundit Nehru says, can be persuaded to accept Dominion Status, "provided the offer is honestly made before it is too late."

Propaganda in England.

The gist of Mr. H. P. Mody's Press interview on his return from England is that India's main economic and political demands are just, that they are misunderstood and misinterpreted in England, and that, therefore, India should carry on in England judicious propaganda to dispel the prejudice and ignorance prevailing there. He cites instances of the demands of India for protection to her industries and in particular, for the shipping industry. Most reasonable as these demands are, Mr. Mody regrets, they are grossly misunderstood and misinterpreted in England. The plain inference is that many persons in England either refuse to listen to reason or to care for interests other than their own. Such persons cannot be persuaded by any amount of propaganda. Only when we assert ourselves will they be reconciled to the inevitable and, shrewd businessmen as they are, will then negotiate fresh terms with Indians, as they have done elsewhere. There may, however, be some in England, who do not know the true state of things in India, but who with knowledge thereof may do something to assist India. For the benefit of such, some judicious propaganda may be carried on in England. But the best part of the propaganda must be carried on here in India.

A Plea for Action.

Statements and counter-statements about the national goal continue to be published in the Press and there is no more effective means of disguising inactivity. But it will take many statements to disguise the fact that the Congress is pledged both to Independence as a goal and to the All-Parties' Constitution as the immediate step towards the goal. It is good to know, however, that All-Parties' organisations are showing some activity in various parts of India. The Punjab All-Parties' Committee has decided to continue propaganda for popularising the Nehru Report. The Punjab Provincial Congress Committee has passed a resolution expressing full confidence in Pundit Motilal Nehru in response to his offer to resign his Presidentship of the Congress, if a majority of Provincial Congress Committees did not accept his views in support of the All-Parties' Conference. We hope other Congress Committees will promptly follow the lead of the Punjab Committee. The Propaganda Committee of the Maharashtra All-Parties' Conference, including Congressmen, Liberals, Non-Brahmins and Muslims, has carried on a vigorous propaganda in several districts and proposes to cover other districts shortly. Let those who will wrangle about the goal, but earnest men should lose no time in commencing the march towards the goal. It is necessary for the All-Parties' organisations to remember that they will be only discrediting themselves if they have no programme of action other than popularising their Constitution. Meanwhile, may we know what the Bombay All-Parties' Committee is doing?

Passenger's Relief Association.

The reports of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association for the last two years, adopted at the annual general meeting of the Association a few days ago, bear abundant testimony to the good work done by this institution. It has carried on a persistent propaganda in the interests of passengers and has already made its influence felt on the Railway authorities. It can do much more work if more individuals and institutions join the Association, if its finances are strengthened, and if it is given representation on the Advisory Committees of the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways. For years the Association has been demanding such representation and it will be in the interests of the Railways themselves if they accept the demand. The M. S. M. Railway Advisory Board includes a representative of the local Passengers' Association and we do not see why the Bombay Railways should not follow this example. It is also necessary that the public of Bombay should respond generously to the appeal of the Association for funds to carry on its propaganda.

DON'T BE CARRIED AWAY BY CATCH-WORDS.

DOMINION STATUS NOT LOWERING OF CONGRESS DEMAND

Freedom Must be Paid For.

WANTED ORGANISATION AND SACRIFICE

Rajagopalachariar's Tribute to Pt. Motilal and Liberals.

"The greatest merit of the Nehru Report is that it has brought together on a common platform politicians of all shades of opinion who have been hitherto fighting among themselves over petty issues. In a measure, Pandit Moti'al Nehru has been successful in bringing men like Dr. Sapru and Sir Ali Imam in line with what can be styled an extreme national demand. Under the constitution there cannot be a bigger demand than the one which is embodied in the Nehru Report. It is, no doubt, a distinct achievement and it will, indeed, be a tragedy if this achievement is nullified by unnecessary differences over issues which are only subjects for academic discussion. I want every one of you to support the Nehru Report and work for it strenuously." In the foregoing words, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar addressed a gathering of young students at a public meeting held on Sunday morning at the premises of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar who was given a rousing ovation, began his speech by paying at the outset a glowing tribute to Pandit Moti'al Nehru for the latter's great patriotism and statesmanship. Pandit Motilal, he said, had achieved a political victory. He had made the Liberals non-co-operate with the Simon Commission. Even Mahatma Gandhi was not able to bring men like Dr. Sapru and Sir Ali Imam into the fold of his political movement. Pandit Motilal had achieved, no doubt, a unique success. Except a few stragglers who would under no circumstances leave their communal or sectarian views, the whole country was behind the Nehru Report. The speaker wanted every Indian to unite and work on the basis of the Nehru Report and not waste time over future discussions. It was not a time for raising differences over ideals. If it was possible to get independence just in the immediate future, would it be very difficult, he asked [illegible] Dominion Status? He thought that it would be a great tragedy if this great achievement of Pandit Moti'al and his colleagues on the Committee was marred by differences over the question of Dominion Status and complete independence.

A NATIONAL DEMAND.

So far as the solution of communal prob'em was concerned, continued Mr. Rajagopalachariar, the Nehru Report should be adopted in toto. He urged his hearers not to pay too much heed to the speeches of politicians vaunting their victories. It was natural, he observed, that after the compromise every party emphasized its own victory although it was neither policy nor a wise course to do so. He hoped that the forthcoming Congress at Calcutta would unanimously accept the Nehru Report and put it forward as a national demand. That demand was a genuine offer of India to Britain. If Britain rejected that offer then it was proper time for Indians to see what they were going to do after it. It was, therefore, premature to be quarrelling over demand itself. He was sure that if they organised a programme behind Nehru Report, it would not be loss of time or loss of energy.

ORGANISATION AND SACRIFICE.

Getting support for the Nehru Report, proceeded the speaker, was not, in his opinion, a real work before them. It was not a'l that they cou'd do. What they wanted at the present moment was organisation and sacrifice. Freedom could not be had unless it was sufficiently paid for. Nothing less than cease'ess constructive work in the country could he'p them in ga'ning their objective. A city like Bombay could do a lot by way of bettering the economic condition of the poor masses who would understand nothing of politics except in terms of economics. The sight of Bombay during "Diwali days was, indeed, painful. It appeared that Bombay had become an emporium of foreign goods. The whole of the city could be described as a perfect organisation for selling foreign articles. The money spent on crackers, sparklers and all those childish entertainments was, indeed, a great waste of country's resources. There was no comparison between England and India so far industrialisation was concerned. In England four-fifths of the population lived in towns and only one-fifths in villages while in India nine-tenths lived in villages and no more than one-tenths in cities and towns. What comparison could there be between the two countries? Problems in India were different and so the objective of the people. In India they had to fight perpetual, chronic and settled unemployment.

REAL WORK LIES IN VILLAGES.

Politics and economics were inseparable things and they could not succeed in one while disregarding the other. They could achieve nothing at all unless they reformed themselves economically. The speaker earnestly urged all to take to Khaddar. The real work, he continued, lay in villages. Village unger could not be removed by anything except by village industry. Opposition between mill products and Khaddar, he added, was unnecessarily too much emphasized. A moment's thought would convince them that there was absolutely no ground for any opposition on that score. The constitution was there, Mr. Rajagopalachariar concluded, and now the most important work before them was to create sanctions by means of which they cou'd make that constitution an accomplished fact.

CATCHWORDS.

After concluding his speech, Mr. Rajagopalachariar answered one or two questions asked by Mr. Meher Ali. The questioner wanted to know whether or not the acceptance of Dominion Status was tantamount to lowering down the demand of the Congress and the compromise with the Liberals only a patched up unity. In an answer which was, indeed, a specimen of close reasoning and brilliant argumentation, Mr. Rajagopalachariar appealed to the young questioner not to be carried away by catch-words and catch-phrases and above all by hastily made opinions about the sincerity of other people. He would assure them. He went on to say, that the Liberal leaders in the country had done far more this time than they had ever done before. It was as useless to ask independence without sanctions as it was useless to ask even Dominion Status without them. Was it worth while, he questioned, to reject the unity in the country for a slight difference over relative greatness of political ideals? He was glad that the formula of independence had done a very great thing. It had made many of them believe that the Nehru report was a very modest demand. It was his conviction, he said explaining the situation, that there was no lowering of the Congress demand in accepting Dominion Status as a next step of their political advance.

A vote of thanks to the speaker by Mr. Sunder Kabadi brought the proceedings to a close.

ECHO OF S. I. RAILWAY STRIKE

12 PERSONS CONVICTED

MADRAS, Nov. 10.

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Saidapet convicted Sundaram and e'even others who were prosecuted by the Railway Police on charges of unlawful assembly, committing damage to railway properties by smashing lights and disc plates and obstructing running trains near Saidapet on Ju'y 20th during the South Indian Railway strike, sentencing each of them to four months' rigorous imprisonment. Some of them are also accused in the Kastupakkam boatmail disaster case.—A.P.

KARACHI FOLLOWS POONA AND LAHORE

"WARM GREETINGS" TO SIMON TEAM

PEACEFUL DEMONSTRATIONS AND PROTEST MEETING

KARACHI, Nov. 11.

The Simon Commission 'special' arrived here punctually at twenty minutes past seven this morning. The Commissioners were welcomed by Mr. Hudson, Commissioner in Sindh, who introduced them to a number of notabilities present including the Judicial Commissioner, Khan Bahadur Bhuto, Mr. Gibson, The Collector, Mr. Wentworth Stanley and others.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN STREETS.

The arrival of the train was the signal for shouts of "go back" and "shame" from a large crowd of demonstrators who had assembled outside the station and who were lining both sides of the road. The processionists had organised themselves as early as five in the morning and passed through the streets demonstrating against the Commission. The crowd did not disperse till the Central Committee "special" also arrived and all the members of the Committee passed along the route when the crowd shouted "go back" and "shame." The demonstrators had black flags and were orderly.

A PLEASANT JOURNEY.

The Commissioners and Members of the Central Committee drove to their respective places of residence. Both Sir John Simon and Sir Sankaran Nair as also Lord Burnham are guests at the Government House. The Commissioners and members of the Central Committee told their hosts that they had a pleasant journey and that they did not find it as dusty as they had been warned it would be. Sir John Simon and the Commissioners attended Armistice Service in the Church and both Sir John and Lord Burnham laid wreaths at the Cenotaph amidst an impressive ceremony.—A.P.

LEADERS OF DEMONSTRATORS.

Further details regarding the boycott demonstration on the arrival of the Simon Commission show that the crowd at the station was led by Swami Govindanand, President of the local Congress Committee, Mr. Jairamdas, and Dr. Choitram. The crowd, after leaving the station area, held a meeting in the artillery maidan, which was addressed by Shaikh Abdul Mazid, President of the local Khilafat Committee, Swami Krishnanand and Swami Govindanand. Boycotters had come from various parts of Sindh.

ALL-SINDH HINDU DEPUTATION.

It is understood that Mr. S. C. Sahni, formerly a member of the Legislative Assembly, who was to have led the All-Sindh Hindu Deputation to the Simon Commission, has been persuaded by the advocates of the boycott not to appear before the Commission. Lala Lajpat Rai had also sent him a telegram suggesting this.—A. P.

CHANGE IN PROGRAMME

CONFERENCE WITH BOMBAY COMMITTEE ON TUESDAY

KARACHI, Nov. 11.

A eleventh hour change in the pro-

(Continued on page 8.)

FULL CONFIDENCE IN PT. MOTILAL

CONGRESS INVITED TO PUNJAB

PUNJAB PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

LAHORE, Nov. 10.

The Punjab Provincial Congress Committee has resolved to boycott the Boyd enquiry into the al'eged assaults on leaders in Lahore on October 30th, and has also adopted a resolution congratulating the residents of Lahore on "the successful boycott" of the Simon Commission. By another resolution it congratulates those who were subjected to the al'eged police beating on the 30th October. Other resolutions express full confidence in Pundit Motilal Nehru and recommend that he should remain the President-Elect of the next session of the Congress. It was decided that the next session of the Congress shou'd be invited to the Punjab.

The Punjab All-Parties' Committee has decided to continue propaganda for popularising the Nehru Report.—A.P.

ASSAULT ON LALA LAJPATRAI

OFFICIAL ENQUIRY BEGINS ON TUESDAY

LAHORE, Nov. 10.

Mr. Boyd will open enquiry at ten in the morning on the 13th November in connection with the incidents which occurred near the barrier outside the Lahore railway station on the occasion of the arrival of the Simon Commission on the 30th October. Any one who has information regarding the incidents is invited to appear to make his statement.—A. P.

SHAFI LEAGUE

SESSION POSTPONED

LAHORE, Nov. 10.

Sir Mahomed Shafee has announced that in view of the fact that the proposed All-India Muslim Parties' Conference is meeting at Delhi under the presidency of His Highness the Aga Khan to discuss vital problems with which the country and the community are confronted, and in order to formulate a national policy, it has been decided to postpone the annual session of the All-India Muslim League (Lahore) until after the Conference has met. The date and place of the meeting will be announced later.—A. P.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY YOUTH CONFERENCE

PT. JAWAHARLAL TO PRESIDE

POONA, Nov. 10.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has accepted the presidentship of the second session of the Bombay Presidency Youth Conference, to be held at Poona on the 1st and 2nd December. Mr. N. V. Gadgil, President of the Poona Branch of the Youth League, has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee.—A.P.

BANGALORE INCIDENT

VISVESVARAYA COMMITTEE EXPEDITING REPORT

BANGALORE, Nov. 10.

It is now learnt that the Visveswaraya Committee which inquired into the recent Bangalore disturbances are expediting the preparation of their report with a view to place their recommendations before the Durbar well within a month.—A. P.

A. I. C. C. "HAS BUNGLED AND MISMANAGED NATIONAL POLITICS"

Congress Must Not Reject Nehru Report

DR. VARDARAJALU NAIDU'S WARNING

MADRAS, Nov. 10.

Dr. P. Varadarajalu Naidu telegraphs from Salem, stating that the Congress leaders who met at Delhi have miserably bungled and mismanaged national politics. Despite his strong faith in Swaraj within the British Empire, he does not quarrel with those friends who are for complete independence, because national independence is India's birth right. Under the present Indian and international military situation, and in the interests of India's future, he considers the British connection a necessary evil. He appeals to his countrymen to consider the implication of the Delhi decisions. If the Calcutta Congress rejects the Nehru Report and declares for complete independence, then he will consider it his duty to go against the decision although he may co-operate with all Nationalists in fighting the Simon Commission.—A.P.

CEASE THIS FRATRICIDAL WAR

Controversy of Forms of Freedom Fatal to Our Programme

FORGING OF SANCTIONS—THE SUPREME NEED

Dr Ansari Urges Tolerance And Unity

DELHI, Nov. 11.

"In the circumtsances in which we are to-day, the choice of Pandit Motilal Nehru for the Presidency of the Calcutta session of the Congress is not only the best selection that can be made; it is an urgent need"—thus Dr. Ansari concludes a statement to the Associated Press in which he urges the two sections of the Congress to address themselves to the task of forging sanctions. He says:—

"At the Peasants and Workers' Conference at Lyallpur, a peasant related the story of a country yokel who was discussing with his wife the desirability of possessing a cow. Not only would they have milk and butter themselves, but also, so the wife thought, they could occasionally send those commodities to her mother. To this the husband objected, and there ensued a spirited discussion. A neighbour arrived at this stage and hearing the cause of the quarrel, began to beat them, saying that their cow was grazing in his field. It was only then that the disputants became painfully conscious of the fact that their quarrel was not strictly relevant to the subject.

FORMS OF FREEDOM IMMATERIAL.

I am irresistibly reminded of this story whenever I hear the controversy regarding Independence and Dominion Status. Differences on minor points in the face of a major issue are aways unfortunate, but when the point over which the differences have arisen is at best only remote'y relevant, if not, in fact, non-existent, and the issue on hand, a compelling one, such differences appear to me twice as unfortunate. I hold that our immediate problem is not one of deciding on higher or lower forms of freedom, so much as working together for freedom itself.

I want to emphasise this fact, because any further controversy lead to the division of our forces into two antagonistic camps, one seeking to destroy the other, and thus neutralising each other, if nothing more. This will obviously be fatal to our programme of work, which, whether the objective be Dominion Status, with all its implications, or independence is almost the same. Would it, therefore, not be better to be practical and address ourselves to the task of what Mahatmaji has called "Forging the sanctions"?

APPEAL TO MADRAS FRIENDS.

I would specially appeal to my friends in Madras, where the controversy is unhappily more pronounced. Their enthusiasm for their respective ideals is admirable. But I see no reason why they should allow their enthusiasm to run away with them to the extent of feeling that the advocates of one are threatened by the advocates of the other. The resolutions of the All-Parties' Conference and the A.I.C.C. have made the position clear. If I correctly understand their implications, they mean that all parties should march together as far as possible, and then part company, if necessary, but not till then. What the resolutions demand by implication is that the united march should begin at once. This underlies the understanding that has already been arrived at, that one party should tolerate the other.

GIVE MOTILALJI THE CONFIDENCE HE NEEDS.

I am sure that the understanding will be honoured by both parties in the letter as well as the implications. Believing all this, I feel it unnecessary that Pandit Motilal Nehru should make his perfectly reasonable position further clear. I do not see how his presidentship of the Congress would be incompatible with his leadership of the All-Parties' Conference in which he is only concentrating on the unanimous maximum demand for Dominion Status and nothing less, retaining full freedom for work in the Congress for its maximum demand about which all parties are unfortunately not yet united. But because Panditji has asked for our confidence, I hope that every Congress Committee will give it to him willingly and immediately."—A. P.

LAVA REACHES THE SEA

CATANIA-MESSONA RAILWAY BREACHED

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Catania.—Etna eruption has redoubled its intensity. Lava has reached sea and has breeched Catania-Messina railway. It has also invaded villages of Nunziata and Carrabba, both of which are doomed.—Reuter.

LAVA STREAM CONTINUES TO ADVANCE

ETNA NOT SLACKENING YET

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Catania.—The Volcanological Institute in a communique states that owing to bad weather it was not possible to attempt any reconnaissance flights over the eruptive area yesterday. Evacuation of the lower part of Nunziata has been completed with the aid of soldiers. Use of the road to San Giovanni and Campo-Bello has been made possible by tearing down walls and building dams with stones. The principal lava stream continues to advance towards the sea at the rate of six yards per hour, and its two lateral arms are still moving forward. The Etna Observatory reports no sign of slackening of activity.—Reuter.

MUSLIM LEAGUE SESSION

MR. MAZHURUL HAQUE DECLINES TO ACCEPT PRESIDENTSHIP

NEW DELHI, Nov. 11.

In a communication to the "Hamdard," Mr. Mazhurul Haque declines to accept the Presidency of the ensuing session of the Muslim League at Calcutta. It will be remembered that three persons had been originally suggested for the Presidency. Of these, two, namely, the Maharaja of Muhammadabad and Mr. Mazhurul Haque have refused it, leaving Maulana Muhammad Ali alone in the field.—A. P.

LABOUR DISPUTE IN AHMEDABAD

ARBITRATION BOARD STARTS HEARING

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 11.

The dispute between the Millowners' Association and the Labour Union regarding the collection of subscriptions to the Labour Union inside the mill premises which was referred to an Arbitration Board consisting of Mr. Gandhi and Seth Mangaldas, an ex-President of the Millowners' Association, was taken up to-day for hearing by the Arbitration Board. The Board has decided that the "status quo" should be maintained until their award is given. Further hearing of the dispute will be resumed on the 15th insant.

ALLEGED BEATING OF WORKMEN.

Regarding the complaint of the Labour Union about the alleged beating of workmen in some mills by officers, the Committee of the Millowners' Association has resolved to recommend strongly to all its members to stop any beating of workmen.—A. P.

DELHI'S NEW ENGLISH DAILY

MR. UPSON TO EDIT "DAILY CHRONICLE"

NEW DELHI, Nov. 11.

It is understood that a new newspaper the "Daily Chronicle", will be published from Delhi from the 1st December.

Mr. D. G. Upson, the Editor, interviewed, stated that the journal would stand mainly for the interests of the agriculturists, and that it would be a non-communal organ, and work for the progressive realisation of responsible Government in India. The paper, he added, would advocate a Federation of Indian Provinces and States, and the preservation of the integrity of the States.—A. P.

CRY OF RELIGION IN DANGER.

Sanatanists in Sessions.

BENARES, Nov. 10.

At the All-India Brahman Conference which has concluded the following among other resolutions were unanimously passed: (1). As the present day Councils are composed not only of Hindus but of Mohamedans, Christians and others who are not only unacquainted with the tenets of the Hindu religion but are antogonistically disposed towards it and as resolutions affecting our social customs and religion passed by a majority in these Councils are positively injurious to the interest of the orthodox Hindu community as a whole and Hindus are disappointed at this state of things it is resolved that it should be enacted and placed on the statute book that any resolution affecting the religious or social customs of the Hindus should not be allowed to be moved in the Councils; otherwise there is a chance of complete discontent and disturbance of peace amongst the crores of Sanatanadharna Hindus who form the largest majority among the Hindus.

(2). If for some unavoidable reasons any such question comes before the councils it should never be allowed to be finally decided by a majority of votes in the Councils but all such questions which directly affect the Hindu religion and its rights should be referred to Sanatanist leaders, Shastries, Madathipathis and Sanathan Dharmashabhas of the country and should be allowed to be passed into law only if the majority of them vote for these.

(3). As it is apprehended that the orthodox Hindu religion and its rites are being tampered and interfered with and will in the future be also interfered with under the British rule it is resolved that solemn assurance of religious toleration and non-interference in matters affecting religion proclaimed by the late Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria and the Late King Edward the Seventh and our beloved Emperor, King George Fifth, and his Government must be strictly adhered to and the attention of Government should be drawn towards this solemn fact and that the Councils should never be empowered to break this rule; otherwise crores of Hindus will be sorely aggrieved.

PROTEST AGAINST SARDA BILL.

The proposal welcoming the Simon Commission was not moved at the conference. A resolution protesting against the Sarda Bill was passed. It was further resolved to send a deputation, headed by the Maharajdhiraj of Darbhanga to the Governor General praying him to give assent to the Bill. It was decided to open a university in Benares for teaching Sanskrit literature. Acharya Nathdwara promised a recurring grant of Rs. 5,000 and a non-recurring grant of Rs. 10,000 to the university, while the Maharajdhiraj of Darbhanga promised Rs. five lakhs, provided Rs. 45 lakhs was collected from others. A resolution was also passed demanding the franchise for Sanskrit Shastries at the elections to the legislatures, while another motion which was also adopted declared that temples and maths should not be under Government control.—A. P.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS.

RAPID PROGRESS OF ASSOCIATION

VICEROY'S APPRECIATION AT ANNUAL DINNER

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9.

The annual dinner of the Institution of Engineers (India) was held to-day. Mr. Alexander, President of the body, in his speech proposing the toast of the Viceroy said:—

The main objects of the institution are:—

1. To maintain the high standard of the Engineering profession in India.

2. To create a standard for the guidance of the students who are under training to become engineers.

3. To afford a means by which engineers possessing special knowledge of various subjects can transmit this knowledge to others by the reading and discussion of papers before the Institution.

India is a large country and it is obvious that an institution located in one centre can do very little good to the country as a whole. In consequence a scheme was devised by which the Institution of Engineers (India) would be represented by Local Associations in each of the great provinces. These local associations are therefore the institution of Engineers (India) in being and it is on them that the usefulness and the prosperity of the institution depend.

We all know that your Excellency takes a great interest in agriculture and India is, more so than many other country in the world dependent on agriculture. Extensive agriculture however cannot well be undertaken in a tropical country unless means are provided for bringing water to the land for transporting the surplus grain when it is grown and so the agriculturist is in turn dependent on the Engineer.

VICEREGAL APPRECIATION.

The Viceroy in responding to the toast observed in the course of his speech.

It has not seldom been my experience when an engineer is endeavouring to explain to me the intricacies of his pet project or machinery, to feel acutely the limitations of my knowledge compared with his. If that be the effect produced on me by one of your number, you can imagine the frame of mind in which I rise to address a whole room full of the fraternity. But I can, at any rate thank you all without reservation for your hospitality in entertaining me here tonight and I need hardly say how great a pleasure it has given me to meet so many members of the Institution of Engineers in India. I should also like to thank you, Mr. President, for the very kind things you have said this evening, and the whole company for the way they have received the toast of my health.

I have thought always that engineers were much to be envied. For one thing they are among those lucky people who have been able to dream dreams in boyhood and realise them in after life for [illegible] right-minded boy's ambition is to [illegible] engineer though he may not also see the years of exacting training an intricate and technical [illegible]e this requires. For another [illegible] engineer can see with his own [illegible]visible results of his work. Many laymen, especially if we have at [illegible] had the misfortune to be poli[illegible]must often feel inclined to ask what has really been the out[illegible] the months or years of laborious We cover pages of paper with [illegible]t and reasoning and conclusions or spend our best efforts in making speeches which rarely are as convincing to our audiences as they seem to be to us, but when we look later on for tangible results that we can point to, we begin to wonder what is the sum total of our achievement. The wheels of administration move slowly. Much of what we seek to do is inevitably the second best and the world is more ready to accord criticism than approbation. We deal with opinions, you with facts and your pages of figures and calculations bring concrete results in the shape of bridges railways, canals and machines. You can see the girders rising, the water flowing, the two shining lines of metal stretching away over the plain and vanishing into the horizon and, as you survey your work, you can see that it is good.

MUSLIM LEGISLATORS' MEMORANDUM

DR. SUHRAWARDY'S STATEMENT

LAHORE, Nov. 10.

Dr. Suhrawardy made the following statement to the Associated Press just before boarding the train: "I understand that a memorandum alleged to be that of the Muslim Legislators' Association meant to be submitted to the Simon Commission has been published in the "Statesman." As at the last meeting of the Muslim Legislators' Association it was decided to postpone the question of submitting a memorandum to the Commission on behalf of the Association till the arrival of H. H. The Aga Khan towards the end of December, the Memorandum published is unauthorised." Dr. Suhrawardy added "Perhaps we might decide not to submit any memorandum and merely pass a resolution support with certain reservations the e momorandum submitted by the Shafee League.—A. P.

DIVALI AND CRACKERS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please allow me some space in your esteemed paper?

It is a deplorable state of affair to note that much money is spent on foreign crackers during the Divali Festival. None denies that those who get little enjoyment out of them should not enjoy the festival but it need not mean spending a large sum of money on these crackers. Is it not an expensive enjoyment when the country, especially Bombay, is suffering from growing unemployment? I, therefore, request every Hindu to abstain from using them and to make use of his money for the betterment of his country which is a down-trodden one.—Yours, etc.,

PANDHARINATH R. KANVINDAY.

WAILING WALL INCIDENT

BRITAIN HARMONISING JEWISH AND MUSLIM ELEMENTS

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Geneva.—The League's Mandates Commission has decided to refer to Britain the petition of the Palestine Zionist Organisation protesting against the Wailing Wall incident. The British Government has undertaken to enquire with a view to harmonizing Jewish and Moslem elements.—Reuter.

INDIAN STATES SUBJECTS' DELEGATION

LONDON CONGRESS COMMITTEES' SUPPORT

£58 FOR BARDOLI.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The London branch of the Indian National Congress welcomed the Indian States' People's Delegation and appointed a sub-committee of five members, including Mr. Saklatvala, to assist the Delegation during their stay in Europe. The meeting decided to send a fraternal delegate to the session of the Congress at Calcutta. The Secretary announced that £58 collected for the Bardoli campaign had been sent to India.—Reuter.

INDIAN STATES SUBJECT'S DELEGATION

ESTABLISHING CONTACT WITH PRINCES

(Orient Press Service).

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The States Subjects' Delegation who were refused admittance to the sittings of the Butler Committee have succeeded in establishing contact with the secretaries of the Princes' delegation with whom they are carrying on private negotiations. To this end a private meeting between Mr. Rushbrook Williams and his colleagues on the one side and Mr. Ramchandra Rao and his colleagues on the other side took place last week. Our special investigator gathers that the "prima facie" condition of the Princes' secretaries in continuing negotiations with Mr. Ramchandra Rao and his colleagues regarding freedom of speech and press, and the guarantee of elementary rights of the citizens in Indian States, must be the ceasing of propaganda on behalf of the States Subjects in England and British India regarding Indian princes' rule and conditions of Government there. As a corollary the States Subjects' Delegation must also stand by the princes in their demand for independence of the mixed Indian Government or alternatively while negotiations with the All-Parties' Conference are going on not to go against them. On this last condition it appears the States Subjects' Delegation is divided.—"Forward".

KARACHI FOLLOWS POONA LAHORE

(Continued from page 7.)

gramme of the Simon Joint Free Conference has been effected. The original idea of holding a Conference this afternoon with the Bombay Committee to review the evidence taken in the Bombay Presidency, and discuss the tentative conclusions of the Bombay Committee, has been given up, and that Conference has been postponed to Tuesday afternoon, so that the evidence to be taken at Karachi will have been completed before the Conference takes place.

The Joint Free Conference is expected to examine to-morrow Khan Bahadur Bhutto and other representatives of the Sindh Muhammadan Association, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Sindh, and the representatives of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce. On Tuesday, the representatives of the All-Sind Hindu Association and Mr. Harrison, Chief Engineer, Lloyd Barrage, will give evidence, and in the afternoon that day, the Conference with the Bombay Committee will be held, as stated above. The original proposal of holding a Conference with the Commissioner in Sind has been omitted from the programme.

Mr. Hudson, the Commissioner in Sind, is entertaining all the Members of the Conference to dinner to-night at Government House.

COMMISSION'S PROGRAMME.

The Simon Joint Free Conference concludes its sittings here on Tuesday afternoon, and both the Simon Commission and the Central Committee leave that evening, the Commission proceeding to Quetta, where its Members will probably take the opportunity of visiting a Ba'oochi village, whilst the members of the Central Committee proceed to Taxila to inspect the Museum and the archaeological finds there. The Central Committee reaches Peshawar on the 15th afternoon, while the Commission arrives there on the 17th.—A. P.

IN MEMORY OF GLORIOUS DEAD

ARMISTICE DAY CELEBRATIONS

SOLEMN SCENES AT CENOTAPH

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Dismal weather attended the Armistice Day celebrations, drizzling rain failed to thin the enormous crowd from throughout London assembled in the vicinity of Westminster where the principal ceremonies, in which large bodies of troops participated, were carried out. The King, in the Field-Marshal's service uniform, and the Queen in a grey silk coat and grey toque, motored through the ranks of silent onlookers from the Palace to Whitehall where the Queen, with the Queen of Spain and all ladies of the British Royal Family watched the proceedings at the Cenotaph from the balcony. His Majesty, with whom were the Duke of York and Prince Arthur of Connaught, laid a wreath of Flanders poppies at the base of the monument shortly before eleven. The Duke of York followed on behalf of himself, the Prince of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family. Then followed Mr. Baldwin and representatives of the Dominions, Colonies and Services. Two minutes' silence which was solemnly observed was followed by the "Last Post", "God our Help", a brief service, the Reveille and the National Anthem. Proceedings were broadcast for the first time, and were heard throughout Britain by millions of persons who were not present at the ceremony.

Services were held at all places of worship in London and the country.—Reuter.

ARMISTICE DAY IN NAIROBI.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Nairobi.—Armistice Day was celebrated here, this morning, on the lines of the ceremony elsewhere in the Empire, and was attended by a large concourse of people of all races. A Guard-of-Honour was formed by the King's African Rifles and a body of ex-Servicemen. The ceremony was held in the sixth avenue, between the General War Cenotaph and the African War Memorial, which face each other from the opposite sides of the roadway. The African Memorial was unveiled only last May. The Prince of Wales was present at the ceremony with Sir Edward and Lady Grigg.—Reuter.

OBSERVANCE AT DELHI

DELHI, Nov. 11.

Celebrations connected with the Armistice Day began here on Friday, when ladies both in old and New Delhi were engaged in enthusiastically selling poppies. Last night there was a special cabaret dance at the Imperial Gymkhana Club in aid of ex-servicemen, and this morning St. James Church, at Kashmere Gate, was crowded with the congregation, including H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Irwin and practically all officials at Delhi, to observe the two minutes silence in accordance with the usual custom.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA OBSERVANCE

NEW DELHI, Nov. 11.

A large number of messages have been received reporting the observance of the Armistice Day at all principal military and civil stations throughout India.—A. P.

EGYPTIAN DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Bombay Will Celebrate 10th Anniversary

It was on the 13th November, 1918 that Egypt under the inspiring leadership of Zaghlul Pasha declared her independence. The 10th Anniversary of the epoch-making event synchronises with Divali—the great national festival of India.

Under the auspices of the Independence for India League, Bombay, and the Bombay Youth League a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Tuesday), the 13th inst., at 3-30 p.m. to celebrate the 10th Anniversary of Egypt's heroic resolve to shake off British Imperialism. The name of the place of the meeting will be announced later.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE MUST NOT BE REDUCED

Bengal Governor's Platitudes.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

Speaking at the Armistice Dinner tonight His Excellency the Governor proposing the toast of His Majesty's forces said:—"There is no question that the experience of the Great War caused a strong feeling of revolt against war. Economic necessity throughout the world demanded immediate relief from the burden of armaments. Peoples of the British Empire were as greatly concerned in this as any other countries in the world, and they have demonstrated their sincerity by action—an example not so widely followed in other directions as might have been expected. There is no people for whom peace is of greater necessity than the British Empire whose policy will always be and always has been directed to its maintenance and security. But I believe it is generally felt that the defence forces of the Empire reduced as they now are to a minimum consistent with the obligations and responsibilities we have to carry cannot be further reduced and be able adequately to fulfil their purpose."

Proceeding His Excellency said:—"From the toast list I notice still another branch which might be included within this toast. Women workers of war experience in the late war demonstrated the essential value of their assistance. They are not represented here tonight, but their interests have been placed in most capable hands, and the gentlemen who are to propose and respond to their toast have no doubt had the honour conferred upon them because of their well-known experience of and admiration for their qualities. Whenever and wherever this toast is honoured, we should not forget that there is no branch of His Majesty's forces more cordially included than the Indian Army. We are all proud of our Indian comrades of the Army and they have consistently shown that they are equally proud of being the trusted soldiers of the King-Emperor."—A. P.

IDAR STATE SUBJECTS GRIEVANCES

WANTED EXPERIENCED AND RESPONSIBLE DEWAN

DEMAND FOR ENQUIRY BY BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

On Thursday, the 8th instant, a meeting of the Idar State subjects was held under the presidency of Dr. Atmaram Gangadas Merchant at Hira Baug.

The object of the meeting was for the redress of grievances and the urgency of appointing a responsible Dewan of wide administrative experience and independent views.

The following resolutions were put to the vote and unanimously passed:—

(1) (a) This public meeting of Idar State subjects and their sympathisers in Bombay under the presidentship of Dr. Atmaram Gangadas Merchant, L.M. & S. respectfully draws the early attention of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay-in-Council to the prayers contained in the resolution of the Idar subjects' public meeting held on the 30th August, 1928 under the presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas Madhavji Mehta, M.L.A., Bar-at-Law and beseeches that the Government be pleased to appoint at a very early date Dewan in Idar State in response to the said resolution.

(b) This meeting further submits that the Idar Authorities have failed to carry out the directions of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council to redress the people's grievances as submitted to the Hon'ble the Bombay Government by the petitions of the Idar subjects, as communicated to this Mandal by the Government's Letter No. 3739-VI-B dated 19-10-1927 through the Chief Secretary Political Department: On the contrary the Idar State Government has not even taken into consideration the resolutions of the Public meetings of Idar State Subjects, the 1st annual gathering of the Idar Prajakiya Parishad, held in June 1927 and the Agriculturists' Conference held in February, 1928, praying for redress of grievnaces of the subjects. This meeting therefore requests the early consideration and redress for these grievances by the Bombay Government by instituting inquiries into these grievances by appointing an independent commission for the purpose.

(c) This meeting lastly and very humbly requests the ever sympathetic Sir Leslie Wilson the Governor of Bombay to finally dispose of the petitions of Idar State subjects before the expiry of the term of His Excellency's office as the Governor of Bombay and oblige the Idar State subjects by a satisfactory solution of this important question.

(2) "This public meeting of Idar State subjects held on the 8th day of November 1928 under the presidentship of Dr. Gangadas Atmaram Merchant, L.M. & S., expresses its deep sorrow for the views expressed by His Honour Major Gordon, Political Agent Mahikantha Agency on the 24th October, 1928, on the occasion of laying the foundation stone at Himatnagar of Sir Pratap Memorial Hospital and believes that he would have not expressed these views if the true facts about the Idar Government's Policy of rule, and the agitation of the Idar subjects were known to His Honour. This public meeting therefore modestly requests His Honour's early attention to the Agency Records relating to the Idar Administration."

"MORE PERMANENT THAN HIMALAYAS"

ESSAY IN PRACTICAL SOCIALISM

SIMON SEVEN AT SUKKUR

SUKKUR, Nov. 10.

"Thi work will be more permanent than the Himalayas" wos the enthusiastic remark of one of the Engineers when the Simon Commission and the Central Committee spent a most interesting four hours here this afternoon, visiting the barrage works at Sukkur. The Commissioners were received a Sukkur by Sir Ghulam Hidayatullah, the General Member of the Bombay Government in charge of Public Works, Mr. R. T. Harrison, Secretary to the Bombay Government P. W. D., Mr. C. C. Harrison, Chief Engineer, Sukkur Barrage, Mr. Musto, Superintending Engineer, and Mr. Satarawala, Chief Engineer, irrigation. They motored to the barrage works, where the various officers of the Irrigation Department explained the progress of the work. The visitors were informed that nine-tenths of the real masonary work in the river bed had now been completed and they were shown the canal regulators which are under construction. The central one is called the rice canal, as it will irrigate millions of acres of land under rice. It is stated that it will be the biggest canal in the world, and will be two and a half times the Suez Canal."

Sir John Simon was interested to learn that this canal would cultivate an area as large as the arable land of England and Wales. What amazed Lord Burnham was the fact that this barrage alone would do more of irrigation than all the irrigation works in Egypt put together. Sir John Simon was also heard to remark that this was practical socialism for such a large work to be done by a Government department. He said that private contractors in any other part of the world would have advertised it and the illustrated papers would have been full of pictures but Government officers were doing their work without getting any notice. He was particularly pleased to find the old system of irrigation through bullocks drawing water from wells existant side by side with this great irrigation work. He remarked that the irrigation officials could have no better form of advertisement than the picture of the well. Lord Strathcona found in it an instance of the East meeting the West while Dr. Suhrawardy remarked that it was a case of the unchanging East and the impatient West. Visitors were interested to see the stone laid recently by Sir Leslie Wilson, commemorating his interest in the Lloyd Barrage Works. They visited the power house and proceeded to the left bank by the tug "Kalabagh". They were particularly interested in the stone dressing shop and the Rohri Quarry.

In taking leave of Sir Ghulam Hidayatullah and officers of the Barrage and the P. W. D. Sir John Simon on behalf of the whole party expressed their indebtedness to them for the most interesting time they had spent. He was told that they were working twenty-four hours by shift which, he said, amidst laughter, was as bad as the work of the Statutory Commission.—A. P.

BIRKENHEAD'S LATEST

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Lord Birkenhead has joined the board of the Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company, one of the foremost South African mining groups of which the millionaire Solly Joel is the head.—Reuter.

INDIAN STATES' SUBJECT AND THEIR GRIEVANCES

NEED FOR EFFECTIVE ORGANISATION

(BY DEWAN BAHADUR T. RAMA CHANDRA RAO.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.

I sailed from Bombay on the 6th October on Board the S. S. Kaisar-i-hind and reached London on the 20th instant. I had a fairly pleasant voyage. We did not encounter any rough weather except for a day in the Mediterranean. Among the Indian passengers on board we had Fatima Sidikka Begam. The Regent of Manadakar one of the smaller States in the Kathaiwer Penninsula and her sons and daughters.

AN ACCOMPLISHED LADY.

The lady was accompanied by the members of her family and also by he brother who is the heir apparent of Maugrol, another State in the same Penninsula. The Begam Sahaba is going to America to undergo an operation. She did not observe the Purdah on board the ship and used to come and play chess with other passengers with remarkable skill She was a most charming personality and spoke perfect English. Naturally, I had many talks with her and her brother relating to the problems of the Indian States. The Begam Sahaba has been awarded the Kaiserhind Gold Medal for good administration and I gather that her management of affairs of the State is very satisfactory. Of course they do not, like other Prince favour any change in the present system of the administration of the States but they recognise the inevitability of coming events.

AFGHAN STUDENTS.

And her group of passengers on board were the Afghan Students. Since his return from Europe King Amanullah has arranged to send 500 Afghan boys and girls for education in Turkey and the last batch of 100 students travelled with us up to Port Said. Two of the Educational Officers from Afghanistan are accompanying the boys and we had many interesting talks of the doings of their energetic sovereign to modernise the administrative and political system of his country. These discussions naturally suggested reflections as to what the Indian Princes may if they are so minded, achieve by way of bringing their administrations up to the present day standards.

A MISUNDERSTANDING.

My colleagues Professor Abhyenker and Mr. Chudger arrived in London a week before me having travelled by one of the Italian Steamers. As the Butler Enquiry Committee began its sittings on the 15th, they went into the Office where the enquiry is being, held and they along with a number of Press men were told that the enquiry was of a private nature and they could not therefore be admitted to hear the arguments of Sir Leslie Scott. The question as to whether the Committee will afford facilities to our deputation to place our case before the Butler Committee has not yet been decided. The statements made in the Press in India that we were refused a hearing is not correct and is due to a misunderstanding of the position I expect to discuss this question with the president during the course of this week and a final decision will then I except be anounced, as to the exact course which the Committee wish to take in regard to our deputation.

INDIA'S FRIENDS IN ENGLAND.

On arrival my colleagues got into touch with Mr. Polak who is a source of great strength to us. He holds an important position in the Social and Political life here and he is giving us all assistance. His knowledge of Indian questions and the political atmosphere in London are invaluable. We are also receiving assistance from Major Graham Pole and other members of the Labour Party and my colleagues have seen some of them prior to my arrival and I am beginning to get into touch with various men in all the Polttifal Parties in the country. The Princes have done intensive propaganda in the country and Dr. Rushbrook Williams is a very skilfull propagandist very well acquainted with the currents and under-currents of the British Political System and has used all opportunities of putting forward the case for the Princes

NEED OF EFFECTIVE ORGANISATION.

On my arrival on Saturday last a representative of the "Manchester Guardian" in London came and asked for an interview which was published on Tuesday last. The statement of our case in the interview has evoked many enquiries and I feel that the case of the people of the States has many sympathisers in this country and though the rulers of the States had a start of nearly 18 months over us. I have absolutely no doubt that effective publicity can be arranged for our side of the case, though we have neither the resources nor the influence of the Princes. After all it must be remembered that the average British voter is an advocate of freedom and is a hater of autocracy of all kinds but nothing useful can be done without an effective organisation to watch the interests of the people of the States during this critical period.

INDIA AND THE BRITISH PRESS.

One of the noticeable features of the Press in Great Britain just now is the fact that India figures more largely than it did before. During my last visit in 1921 there was hardly any news at all about India or any reference to Indian questions in the British Press. The change is largely, I think, due to the press propaganda of Dr. Rushbrook Williams on behalf of the Indian Princes. Some article or other is frequently appearing in the Press about the Indian States and their importance in the Constitutional System of India. During the last few days I have been here I have seen three or four references to the subject. The Maharajah of Patiala contributes an article to the "Sunday Express" this week, that the Princes are not really as rich as the people of Great Britain think they are. He expatiates on the functions of Government in the Indian States and says that the Administrative System of all the larger states is a "smooth running machine" and that the subjects do not want to be governed by a machine and that the people demand that they must have access to them "peronally." He apparently wants to make out that there is a craving on the part of the people of the states for personal rule. This is out-herodins herod. He does not condescend to discribe these administrative systems to which he refers. He makes the most extraordinary statement that very few of the Princes come to England merely for pleasure.

"We mostly come on some imperial mission, or very occasionally for reasons of health. We do our work as well as we can, and very hard work it is. We do not like being told in the Press that our life is one perpetual joy-ride, punctuated by bouts of insane extravagance."

He informs the British public that the subjects of the states are "contented and loyal to us—we could not rule if they were not, for their devotion and affection are the sole support of our thrones." These are admirable sentiments indeed, and expressed in faultless English for the edification of the British Voter. Statements such as these without any reference to the existing facts are being constantly reiterated in the Press as a part of the Press Propaganda on behalf of the Princes, Nevertheless I find that these statements are taken by all discerning men with a good deal of caution.

Mr. J. A. Spender the well-known Liberal Politician and writer contributed an interesting article to the Daily News and "Westminster Gazette" yesterday about the Indian Princes and the problem of the states. He says "To fit the Princes and their States within the framework of a Federal India, to give them the freedom that they claim without disowning our general responsibility for good Government in the varying conditions of their States, and to reach a financial settlement with them which conforms to our ideas of the proper division between the ruler's privy purse or civil list and public funds—all these are very difficult questions, but of immense importance to the future peace of India."

NO REFERENCE TO MODERNISING ADMINISTRATION.

There is no reference even here to the urgent necessity of modernising the Administrative Systems of the States and the absence of all propaganda from the point of view of the people of the States is responsible for the ignorance of many people even in the front rank of the public life in this country. He also refers to the distinction made between the Viceroy as representing the King and the Governor-General in Council dealing with British India.

"There can be no just arbitration between the Princes and British India the deciding body is in fact British India." In Mr. Spender's opinion there is reason in this contention but it raises very difficult questions of machinery and he thinks that when Sir John Simon comes back he and Sir Harcourt Butler and their respective commissions will have to lay their heads together on this question before anything like a final solution can be proposed. Mr. Spender is apparently not aware of the fact that the Simon Commission cannot deal with the subject of Indian States and their enquiry being confined to British India. He is not also apparently aware of the fact that Sir Harcourt Butler and his colleagues are not to deal with wider questions of fitting in Indian States within the framework of a Federal India.

I am mentioning this as a sample of the colossal ignorance prevailing here on Indian questions and the scope of the two enquiries now in progress.

THE AGA KHAN'S SCHEME.

His Highness The Aga Khan has contributed two very interesting articles in "The Times" which also suggest ways and means of constituting British India and the Indian States on a Federal basis. These views on a Federal Constitution and the question of the defence of India under such a constitution are set out in an attractive way by His Highness and whether one agrees with him or not it is clear that the whole subject of fitting in the Indian States in a Federal Scheme is occupying the very serious attention of the public men.

Sir Valentine Chirol who is considered a considerable authority on all aspects of the Indian system favours the Unitary type of Government for the whole India. In a short communication to the "Times" a few days ago he refers to the difficulties in the creation of a number of small Unitary States and the breaking up of existing provinces.

A NEW MONTHLY JOURNAL.

A new monthly journal under the name of "India" has been started here a few months ago and I have seen the first four numbers. The first number contains a message from Lord Birkenhead in which he welcomes the appearance of a journal which aims at "fostering the social and other interests of the services while serving as a common bond between all those of our countrymen who are connected in any way with the great Indian Empire."

There is another messege in the current issue from Lord Reading welcoming the publication of "India" to promote the interests for the services and the well-being of men and women of the "British" race employed in India," Burma and Ceylon.

It is clear that the new journal has been organised and established by British members of the Civil and Military Services of India and will I imagine be a powerful factor against the national aspirations of India. The current issue contains on a criticism of the Nehru report and a review by Mr. J. T. Gwynn, of Sir P. S. Sabaswamy Iyer's Book on Indian Constitutional Reforms. Brigadier General MacMunn writes on the Indian Army.

NEED FOR PROPAGANDA.

In view of the impending changes every community and interests is organising itself in Great Britain to maintain its present position and to put forward their own standpoint in regard to the suggested changes of the Constitution of India. After the abolition of the British Committee of Indian National Congress and its journal "India" in 1920 there has been practically no organisation to the present Indian interest in this country. The need for foreign propaganda both in this country and the Continent and America is admitted by many of the political leaders in India. An effective organisation is most urgently required to deal with the Indian questions as they arise from day to day. The Indian correspondents of some of the English newspapers here more especially the correspondent to the "Daily Telegraph are sending out distorted accounts of the evidence now being tendered before the Simon Commission. Evidently the object of these correspondents is apparently to misread and exaggerate the communal differences and sectional interests with a view to produce an unfavourable impression from day to day of the political conditions in India. There is at present no organisation in this country which can effectively watch India's interests and to counteract the mischief that is being done by these one-sided accounts of the British correspondents of the English Press. The only way to do this is to organise immediately an agency both on behalf of the people of the Indian States and also of British India. The organisation would have to be kept up at least for the next two or three years the question of the Indian Constitutional Reform, including questions relating to the Indian States take a final shape.

BOMBAY ENGINEER

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Association of the Institution of Engineers (India) will be held on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, December 12th, 13th and 14th, when an interesting series of visits to engineering works and discussions will conclude with the annual dinner on the 14th at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

Mr. E. J. M. Hudson has been elected Chairman for the ensuing year, with effect from the date of the annual meeting, and Dr. G. W. Burley, D.Sc., Wh.Ex., M.I.Mech.E., head of the Mechanical Engineering Department at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, has been elected Honorary Secretary in succession to Mr. Hudson. The Chairman is a Vice-President of the Institution of Engineers (India) during his term of office.

BRITISH INTERESTS V. INDIAN DEVELOPMENT

BUREAUCRACY CONSTITUTE AN INDIAN ULSTER"

MR. W. HIRACHAND ON RUINOUS EXCHANGE POLICY

The following are extracts from the speach of Seth Walchand Hirachand made at the annual General Meeting of the Maharastra chamber of Commerce, held on Friday the 9th inst.:—

I extend to you a very cordial welcome at the outset and propose to briefly review the important work done during the year

The Government of Bombay have revived the office of Director of Industries. It will now be possible for people engaged in industry to seek redress of grievances through this department I am glad a suitable Indian Gentleman is appointed to this post.

MENACE OF VEGETABLE GHEE.

The increasing imports of what are known as Vanaspati ghee and other solidified oils have reached already such a magnitude that this menace to Indian butter and ghee business can no longer be neglected. It is likely this may ruin for ever the one supplementary occupation of butter and ghee making of which has been carried on by the agricultural population of this country for over thousands of years. It is necessary to think out how the supply of genuine butter and ghee can be increased in this country and how best the numbers of good milch cattle can be increased and how their decrease arrested.

This is a very big country being nearly fifteen times the size of the country of its present rulers. Means of communication in this country have been developed during the last hundred years and so, more with a view to administrative and Military convenience than with a view to public convenience. The idea was never to serve the rural population scattered in villages by linking these villages with Taluq towns and Bazar places to enable the traders and farmers to move their were handise and farm produce more economically.

INDIAN MATCH INDUSTRY.

While the Tariff Board was busy investigating the quesion of Indian Match Industry, we have urged that the industry is new in this Country and therefore it deserves protection. It appears reasonably from the large activity of the Swedish Matih Co., that it wants to dominate this trade of the country.

If we accept a policy of allowing foreigners to come over here, invest capital, and start industries without any restriction, industries in which the people of this country have no scope beyond lower grade, wage earning, this country will soon have to repent.

SALT.

Salt is an article of such common use that it is a tragedy that this Country should not be self-contained in respect of it. It is possible to do without an article like match or kerosine oil either, but it is not possible to do without salt at all. Over and above consuming all the salt produced in Bombay, Madras, Rajputana and the Punjab, India imports white foreign salt to the tune of 148 lacs of maunds a year. Government are not prepared to hand over the question of protection of Indian Salt Industry for investigation to the Tariff Board in spite of the specific suggestion of the Taxation Inquiry Committee The type of salt which is required at the Calcutta Market can be grown near about Karachi and it is difficult to see why Government should not do anything in the matter

RESERVATION OF COASTAL TRAFFIC

The Coastal Traffic of this country is at present mostly in the hands of the foreigners. A Bill is at present before the Legislative Assembly. Its object is to reserve this traffic within a reasonable time for Indian bottoms. The Chamber has given its support to this Bill. As the matter stands at present some 12 per cent of this coastal traffic is in the hands of Indians, while hardly 2 per cent of the ocean traffic is in the hands of our people. We are annually paying to the foreign companies something from 10 to 12 crores of Rupees by way of coastal freight charges and this is going on for a very long time. In other free countries coastal traffic is reserved for the nationa's of those countries. We only want the same thing here and nothing more. The Bill when passed will open a new field to Indian intelligence and enterprise and will put a stop to the drain on India so far as this traffic is concerned.

THE EXCHANGE POLICY.

The exchange policy followed by the Government is not in the interest of this country. Government have all along had their own way and have defied public opinion. The present 18d. ratio has adversely affected the industrial and economic interests of this country. All this uncertainty and all this muddle can only be put an end to when India has a gold currency in the true sense of the term. It is to be hoped that he takes the earliest opportunity to set right this matter.

MILL STRIKE.

The strike in the Cotton Mills of Bombay which as going on for some months has ended. Throughout the last year strikes were going on in the country and rarely a day passed when strike trouble was not reported from some quarter. Neither capital nor labour by itself is capable of producing wealth. I believe time is come for all of us to revise our ideas in respect of many things. If an attempt, I should say, a serious attempt, is made to understand the real causes of these crises in our modern industrial life, it can be possible for both the parties to evolve a solution.

STATE STORES PURCHASE POLICY.

I take this opportunity to enter here a strong protest against the Government's Stores purchase policy. The policy of the Government is clearly to place as many orders as possible with the British manufacturers and businessmen irrespective of whether their prices are competitive or not.

It may be suggested that goods produced in this country should be purchased when they are so available, and even a ten per cent preference be shown to them for some time.

It is difficult to see why we should be expected to favour the British business at a sacrifice. The self-governing colonies like Canada, South Africa and Australia, make their purchases solely with a view to their own interests.

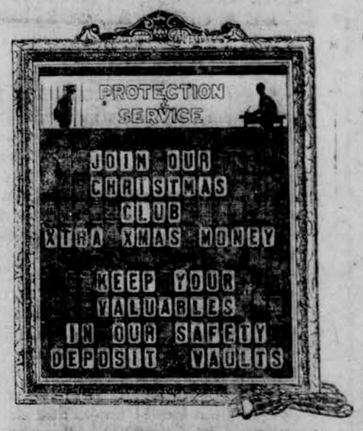
NEHRU REPORT.

The report of the Nehru Committee is a reply to those who did not believe that we could unite, and it has the approval of the leaders of different schools of political thought who have worked for the good of the country. The basic principles contained therein are such as would be acceptable to all. In a vast country like India, it is no easy thing to bring all to agree on something. Moreover there are those interested in seeing us internally divided and at logger-heads.

The British Commercial community and the British bureaucracy ever ready to help it are mainly the people who constitute a kind of Indian Ulster. Our unity is the beginning of the end of their supremacy, and it is but human and natural that they should try in every possible way to keep us divided.

It is however unhappy that some of us should, at this critical time, shut their eyes to the larger intedests of the country and try to secure smaller benefits for their castes and communities..

If foreign business men wish to remain here, and we do want to buy their goods when we require them, let them remain here as our equals. The administration of this country must be principally done in the interests of the people of this country and it must also be responsible to the people of this country. The Associated Chambers want to see the hands of the Government of India strengthened against the Legislative Assembly. This is a reactionery suggestion and it will not find any favour with the progressive thought. The next legitimate step is to make the Central Government responsible to the Assembly. In the same way the proposal for indirect elections for the Legislative Assembly is a retrograde suggestion.



Sell
Rs. 50,000
WORTH OF GOODS
AT A COST OF
Rs. 50.
IT IS A
HY-LITE
THAT CREATES SUCH GREAT DEMAND

The only flasher sign of its kind which permits instant changes in its wording, slogan, and colour scheme.

Interchangeable Letters and Colours.

BOOMS THE SALES IN EVERY LINE OF BUSINESS.

AIMILA AUTOMOBILE Co.
QUEEN'S ROAD, OPP. MARINE LINES, RLY. STATION, BOMBAY.

Mr Davar and his companion at the top of the Andes

The Andes climbed on a RALEIGH

Mr. Davar who is cycling round the world on a Raleigh has successfully climbed the Andes mountains (16,000 ft.) He says, his Raleigh splendidly withstood the terrific test.

With Dunlop tyres and the best of everything, the Raleigh is the world's best value.
Send for "The Book of the Raleigh."

For reliability, ride a RALEIGH THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
313, Hornby Road, - - - - - - - - BOMBAY.

VIMTO

VIMTO is a most delicious drink for all occasions and seasons—it restores and invigorates, nourishes and sustains, made from wholesome fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, it is the ideal drink for all ages. Aerated VIMTO ready for use or in cordial form add water or soda water.

NON-ALCOHOLIC—YET *full of Life and vigour*

Made by J. N. NICHOLS & Co. Manchester, England.

Bottled by ROGERS & CO. Aerated Water Manufacturers Byculla, Bombay.

"VIMTO" Cordial Can be had from all Dealers.

FOSTER'S
"BUGLE"
GUINNESS STOUT.

ANNUAL
SALES OVER
24,000,000
Bottles
There's a Reason
First in 1829—
Still Foremost
Agents :—
HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

No matter what you require, whether glasses or advice relative to your eyes, you cannot do better than pay us a visit at once or write to us stating your need. We will place at your disposal the long experience and practical knowledge of men duly qualified in London, of an Ophthalmic Surgeon from the world-renowned Royal London Moorfield Ophthalmic Hospital and of a gentleman holding highest qualifications in Ophthalmic and visual optics available in Great Britain.

Please note our address carefully. We have no connection whatsoever with firms of similar names.

THE ORIGINAL AND LEADING FIRM
of
Dinshaw M.Dastur & Co.,
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS.
71, Esplanade Road,
Near Currency Bank, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Why Suffer ? Use the world-renowned
Madan Manjari Pills
These pills restore the lost appetite, re-invigorate the debilitated nerves, increase the vital fluid, stop involuntary emissions and sustain energy. Price per box Re. 1
Rajvaidya Naravanji Keshavji,
Head Office —Jamnagar (Kathiawar),
Branch :—393, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay

SAVE YOUR :: :: : Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax And Super Tax Experts.
Telephone No. 24185.
Office: M. P. Baria Building, Pydhony Bombay.

COTTON MARKET
35 & 103 Rs. Fluctuations
TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT. purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST.

	Rs.
Till April May 1929 Charge..	125
Weekly Cotton Forecast Charge..	10
Monthly Cotton Forecast Charge.	30

FLUCTUATIONS in DEFERED SHARES 150 to 200 Rs. Special Forecast Charge Rs. 500 WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.

Special accommodation for Ladies visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.), Kalbadevi Road opp. Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd floor, Bombay, No. 2.

N. B.—Loans given on Estates, etc., by moderate interest. Only owners should apply:—
PROFESSOR SHAH. PALMIST.

EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS

COL. GIDNEY WANTS IT TO BE A CENTRAL SUBJECT

AN AMAZING PROPOSAL

DELHI, Nov. 10.

Col. Gidney, representative of the Anglo-Indian community in the Legislative Assembly, giving evidence before the Hartog Committee recommended that the education of Europeans and Anglo-Indian communities should be a central, reserved, non-votable subject or at least a provincial reserved subject with instructions to Governors to exercise their powers ricidly in the interests of the education of these two communities. He pointed out that there had been a decrease in the Government grants under this head in all provinces except in the Punjab.

Sir Phillip Hartog: If European education became a central non-votable subject, you would be dependent on the sweetwill or caprice of one or two officers of the Central Government. What influence then can you bring to bear upon them to give you more money if they are no inclined to do so?

Colonel Gidney: I think we will have our supporter in the Viceroy's Executive Council in the near future who will watch our interests before the budget is finally passed by that Council. We do not think nervousness on the part of Government will deprive us of our due share, although I feel Government is at present suffering from a bad wave of nervousness.—A. P.

THE MESSAGE OF THE UNTOUCHABLE VIVEKANAND

(Continued from page 6.)

tention to the following vehement outbursts of Vivekanand:—

"Are we men? And those thousands of Sadhus and Brahmins, whom you find sauntering amongst you, what are they doing for these degraded, poor and downtrodden masses? Simply saying 'don't-touch me, don't touch me! To what a degraded state have they reduced the religion eternal!"

"A country where millions of people live on the flowers of the mahua tree, and a million or two of Sadhu and a hundred million or so of Brahmins suck the blood out of these poor people without even the least effort for their amelioration—is that a country or hell? Is that a religion or devil's dance?"

"Monks and Sanyasins and Brahmins of a certain type have thrown the country into ruin. They will take gifts from the people and at the same time cry 'don't touch me'?"

"And you, what are you?—talking twaddle all your lives, vain talkers, what are you? Come, see all these people and then go and hide your faces in shame. A race of dotards, you lose your caste if you come out! Sitting down these hundreds of years with an ever increasing load of crystallised superstition on your heads, for hundreds of years spending all your energies upon discussing the touchableness or untouchableness of this food or that, with all humanity crushed out of you by continual social tyranny of ages—what are you? Come, be men; Kick out the priests who are always against progress. Because they would never mend; their hearts would never become big. They are the offspring of centuries of superstition and tyranny. Root out priestcraft first. Come be men, come out of your narrow holes and have a look abroad. See how nations are on the march."

"Root out priestcraft from the old religion and you get best religion in the world".

"So long as the millions live in hunger and ignorance, I hold every man a traitor who, while being educated at their expense pays not the least heed to them."

"Do not talk,—work, work. work!.... ..There is too much talk talk, talk,! We are great, We are great! Nonsense! We are imbeciles; that is what we are! To work, my brave men, to work! You have not caught my fire yet—you do not understand me!"

Those grandiloquent speakers at the Madhavbag meeting who made much ado about the institution of Varnashram Dharma (the significance of which they do not understand) and dared to speak in the name of Hindu religion should better take note of Vivekanand's remarks on the present day religion of the so-called Hindus. Writes Vivekanand:—

"The present religion of the Hindus is not in the Vedas nor in the Puranas, nor in Bhakti (Love) nor in Mukti (Salvation). Religion has entered into the cooking-pot. The present religion of the Hindus is neither the path of knowledge nor that of Reason, it is 'don't touchism'! 'Don't touch me'! Don't touch me'! That exhausts its description. Must the teaching looking upon all beings as your own self—be confinde to books alone! How will those who become impure at the mere breath of others purify others?"

What then was Vivekanand's idea of religion? And what God did he worship? Here are a few quotations containing his invigorating thoughts:—

"So long as even a dog of my country remains without food, to feed and take care of him is my religion and anything else is either non-religion or false-religion".

"To stake one's whole life and soul to save the thousands who are dying of starvation this is the essence of the religion of Vedanta".

"I have lost all wish for salvation. I never wanted earthly enjoyments, I must see my machine in strong working order, and then knowing sure that I have put in a lever for the good of humanity in India at least, which no power can drive back, I will sleep, without caring what will be next; and may I be born again and again and suffer thousands of miseries, so that I may worship the only God that exists, the only God I believe in, the sum total of all souls, and above all, my God the wicked, my God the miserable, my God the poor of all races, of all species, are the special object of my worship."

From some of the quotations cited above let us not imagine that Vivekanand was a hater of orthodoxy. Far from it! From his lips never fell one word condemning any orthodox institutions as he believed that "they also must have served to do us good in the past" and are there not people holding sanest views among the orthodox coteries? Undoubtedly there are. And did not his Gurudeo hail from the orthodox family? A southern Indian staunch orthodox Brahmin was as much dear to the heart of Vivekanand as a cultured Brahmo. What he denounced was hypocrisy and not orthodoxy.

The Future India will emerge from the masses as the "upper classes were physically and morally dead" was the considered opinion of Vivekanand. Let me conclude this article by placing before your readers Swami Vivekanand's beautiful vision about the India of the Future.

"You (middle classes) vanish into the inane, and let the new India emerge. Let it emerge from the plough, from the cottage of the cultivator, from the basket of the fisherman, the cobbler, and the sweeper. Let it emerge from the grocer's shop, the graindealer's oven; let it emerge from the factory and the mart., let it emerge from the bush, the jungle, the hill and the mountain. The thousand years of tyranny which they have silently endured have given them unrivalled patience. They have endured eternal sorrow and have a steady vitality in the process. With a handful of barley for breakfast they can upturn the world; and with a loaf the universe will not suffice to hold their vigour. They have a wonderful vitality—death cannot thin their numbers. They have also inherited a marvellous good breeding unknown anywhere else. So peaceful, so loving, so affectionate, such uncomplaining industry and the lion's strength in action! Ye skeletons of the past, here in front is your successor, the India of the Future."—Yours, etc.

R. K. MEDHEKAR.

Unique Opportunity for Advertisers.

Congress Number

of

"Bombay Chronicle"

THE Number, which will be printed on glazed paper and will contain contributions on a rich variety of topics from well-known publicists and experts, will be published in the middle of December.

The Art Section will be its most striking feature.

The Congress Number issued last year evoked demand which outstripped the supply.

The Front Page will be an attractive picture in three colours.

The Number will afford
Unique Opportunity to Advertisers
TO POPULARISE THEIR GOODS in every Part of the Country
As the number of pages reserved for advertisements is limited advertisers are requested to book their space immediately with

THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Customs House Road, - - - - - - - - - - BOMBAY.

THE SECONDARY TEACHERS CONFERENCE

Continued from page 6)

and was rejected by a majority composed chiefly of assistant masters. I hope that the fate of this resolution will awaken the headmasters and the managers to the necessity of taking their assistants into their confidence in all important matters concerning their schools. The managers will now do well in the interests of the smooth working of their schools to carry out the unanimous resolution of the Conference to give an adequate share in the management to their assistants.

STANDARDISATION OF CONDITIONS.

I will say nothing about the substitution of a committee to inquire into the griveances of teachers for a demand to recognise the principle of standardizing the conditions re: salaries, etc., in all schools. I take the attitude of the Conference in this matter as a call to a stronger effort in preparing the ground through the various local unions of the teachers.

The delegates are surely going back with an unshakable belief in the value of organized and persistent agitation. May I conclude with a hope that the next year will see an unprecedented activity in the founding and strengthening of local unions of teachers in every town and district, so that the next Conference may be able to register a still further stride in the progress of education in general and the improvement of the status of the teachers in particular?

BENGAL MEMBERS ACTIVE

VOLLEY OF QUESTIONS FOR ASSEMBLY

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

Although the winter session of the Legislative Assembly is still far off the Bengal members have already been active, giving notices of questions and resolutions.

Mr. Neogi's contribution with regard to the relationship between the Government and the press in the Assembly has already been published.

Mr. N. C. Chunder of the Congress Party as also Mr. B. Dass of the Nationalist Party have tabled resolutions which are a reflex of the bill introduced by Mr. Neogi in the Assembly.

They both want the appointment of a committee consisting of official and non-official members for the preparing of a scheme for the purchase by the State of the interests of the existing steamer companies, carrying passenger traffic over inland waterways with a view to working them as part of the Indian State Railway system.

Mr. Chaudhari Mohamed Ismail Khan has notified his intention of urging the Government of India to undertake the construction of a broad-gauge railway line connecting Calcutta with Barisal via Kalukhati (E. B. Railway, Habra—Kalukhati-Bhateepura Section under construction) and the Charimuguria, Madaripur, Faridpur district with Bengal.

MR. GAZNAVI ON ELECTRIFICATION OF KALKA-SIMLA RAILWAY.

The questions by Mr. Gaznavi are of even greater interest. His plea for the electrification of Kalka-Simla Railway on the strength of the successful experiment at Bombay, will find support from a large section of the Assembly. But Mr. Guznavi wants the scheme to be extended throughout Simla, even upto Mashobra and also to all the principal streets in Simla.

He is evidently vexed at being unable to decipher telegrams owing to the advertisements on the other side of telegraph forms and wants that this practice should be stopped. He quotes the views of the "Statesman", Calcutta, to show that such advertisements are mistaken enterprise.

In another question he suggests to Government to nominate at least two members of the Assembly to sit on each of the Advisory Committee of Railways, such nominations to be made from members representing the particular provinces concerned. He would like to know the present position with regard to the Dacca-Aricha railways project and wants that it should be expedited.

The quinine fraud which was drawn attention to by Colonel Gidney in the last session of the Assembly by an abortive motion of adjournment, will be further sought to be stopped by Mr. Gaznavi who has a question suggesting to Government to undertake the necessary legislation.

Finally he wants Government to take steps to stop the sale of vegetable ghee which has of late been engaging the attention of the Government of India. —A. P.

CHITRAL MINERALS

A MINING ENTERPRISE

In view of the recent discoveries of valuable mineral deposits in Afghanistan and Kashmir, considerable interest attaches to the mining leases which will be acquired by a newly registered company—The Chitral Minerals Co. Ltd.—inasmuch as Chitral State is sandwiched between the two countries mentioned above. It is stated by the promoters that the leases have been approved by the Government of India, and cover minerals, oils and gas. Negotiations and surveys have been proceeding for the past six years, and besides copper, orpiment and cinnabar (mercury) there are said to be rich antimonial lead ores containing gold, silver, sulphur, antimony and lead. The company will have a nominal capital of Rs. 8 lakhs and its registered office is at Green Villa, Grant Road, Bombay 7.

I Will!

Decide now to let Sanatogen help you to better Health

THOUSANDS of people—as critical as you—have discovered that their decision, *"I will give Sanatogen a fair trial,"* has changed their whole life.

Where formerly they felt worn and tired, they now enjoy radiant health and abundant energy. They are really and thoroughly healthy again, able to stand the weakening influence of constant heat and tiring work on body and nerves.

Sanatogen revitalizes the whole cell life in your system, it multiplies the number of red blood corpuscles, but its main strength lies in its remarkable influence on the nervous system. That is principally due to the phosphorus which is present in Sanatogen in the exact form in which it exists in the nerve-cells. It is only from Sanatogen—an intricate chemical combination unique in the whole scientific world—that these delicate nerve-cells can best absorb the energising phosphorus.

The result will be new vigour and strong health.

Start taking Sanatogen to-day!

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

At all Chemists and Stores.

That famous standard work: "The Elements of Pharmacy, Materia Medica and Therapeutics" says:

"In neurasthenia and neuralgic conditions Sanatogen is clearly indicated."

The best Baby can get

Horlick's is the best possible food you can procure failing mother's milk. It is prescribed by doctors and is recommended by medical men all over the world. It nourishes the baby making firm healthy flesh and building up a sturdy frame.

In 4 sizes of all Chemists and Stores

Send 4d. in stamps for sample to:
HUTCHINSON & Co Ltd
26 Jamieson Street,
SYDNEY, N.S.W.

In 4 sizes of all Bazaars & Stores

HORLICKS THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH KENYA AFFAIRS BY SUBSCRIBING TO THE

KENYA DAILY MAIL

(WEEKLY EDITION)

The only up-to-date and leading Indian Daily (bi-lingual) in Kenya and Uganda.

Circulates throughout Eastern Africa and amongst all races.

Reduced subscription rates for Libraries in India Rs. 20/- per annum

PANDYA PRINTING WORKS, LTD.

BOX 135. MOMBASA, KENYA.

FAMINE IN U. P.

OVER 1 CRORE TAKAVI GIVEN

APPLICATION OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR LOAN

LUCKNOW, Nov. 10.

H. E. the Governor in Council has published a statement regarding the agricultural situation and the measures taken to meet it. The statement says, inter alia, that the monsoon reached the Province punctually, and in the earlier stages, was plentiful, but during August, it weakened and by the end of that month, the situation was causing considerable anxiety. The rainfall in the early days of September gave hopes that the monsoon would end favourably. The last three weeks of September were, however, rainless, and by the end of the mouth it appeared likely that the Province would face a serious calamity. The 1927 Kharif was not good, and the following rabi was reduced to considerably below the normal outturn by excessive winter rains. In Bundelkhand particularly rust wrought great havoc among rabi crops. The Government arranged, through the Agricultural Department, to make extensive distribution of improved rust-resisting wheat there for sowing purposes. About twenty thousand maunds of improved wheat were thus distributed in Bundelkhand in the early part of October. The Government also remitted revenue to the extent of over lakhs of rupees. But these measures were local, and the outlook at the end of September was very gloomy. The Kharif had suffered severe damage, and the ground was so dry that the prospects of rabi germinating in unirrigated tracts were poor, while a shortage of fodder was also threatened. Great relief came during the first week of October from rainfall which was plentiful in the eastern divisions. It benefitted the Kharif crops wherever they had survived the drought, but what was far more important, it ensured a full rabi throughout half of the province, and, at any rate, a partial rabi in much of the remainder. The position briefly is that the Kharif crop, following two indifferent harvests, has suffered damage more severe in the West than in the East of the Province. Rice has suffered most, but cotton is satisfactory and sugarcane has not sustained serious damage. Fodder is scarce in several districts, but the prospective supply has been much increased by the October rain. Rabi prospects are bright, and if cultivators get enough seed, the rabi area will be in excess of the normal. In order to reduce as much as possible the damage to crops, the Government have taken all steps open to them. Canals have been kept running and have given a full supply of water throughout the period when they generally remain closed. As an emergency measure, the Government opened the Sarda Canal six months earlier than was intended, and thus they have been able to irrigate eighty thousand acres of rice and sugarcane, which must otherwise have suffered from the full effect of the drought. The form of assistance which the cultivator will now find most valuable is the provision of means for securing a rabi crop. There is a great demand for takavi for seed, and though the amount sanctioned by the Council for agricultural loans was only rupees 48 lakhs, the Government have already distributed takavi for over Rs. 1,10,00,000. To finance these operations, they have applied to the Government of India for loan.

The Governor in Council notes with satisfaction that private persons have also come forward to help the cultivators. Many landlords have given takavi loans to tenants from their own pockets. Lala Bhagwan Das, Banker, Cawnpore, has placed at the disposal of the Government Rs. 20,000 for takavi distribution in addition to rupees one lakh for agricultural advances at 7 per cent. The Governor in Council thanks Lala Bhagwan Das and others for their generous assistance. Regarding fodder also, all possible arrangements have been made to meet demands from any part of the Province. The Government are also approaching the Railway Board with a view to the commencement of earthwork on railway projects which have been sanctioned and surveyed, and work on three projects is already on hand. The Government will open relief works if they become necessary, but they think it unlikely that such works will be required, except, perhaps in isolated localities.—A. P.

DEPRESSED CLASSES CONFERENCE

DEMANDS COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY

KURUKSHETRA MELA,
THANESAR, Nov. 10.

The Depressed Classes Conference was held here under the presidentship of Pandit Banwarilal. A resolution calling upon the Punjab Government immediately to appoint a Committee to enquire into the political, economic, educational and social disabilities of the depressed classes in order to secure harmonious national progress was moved by Swami Ramanand and passed. Many Gurus of the depressed classes took part in the Conference.—A. P.

Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachari has been elected Vice-Chairman of the Madras Bar Council.

WE THINK ALIKE

SHAUKAT ALI ON HIS BROTHER

NO "DIFFERENCE" BETWEEN SHAFI AND JINNAH LEAGUES

LAHORE, Nov. 10.

"I don't know why Bombay is choosing itself to be the centre from which promulgate this kind of news," said Maulana Shaukat Ali, when his attention was drawn to a report in which it was stated that there existed a difference of opinion between him and Mr. Mahomed Ali on the Nehru Report. Mr. Shaukat Ali declared: "I am a very mild man compared to with my brother. He is returning shortly to India, and you will hear his views definitely. Meantime, let me assure the public that he feels ten times more strongly than myself on the Nehru report."

Proceeding Mr. Shaukat Ali said that had Mr. Mahomed Ali been on the Nehru Committee in the place of Mr. Shuaib Qureshi, the Committee would not have made the blunder it had made. He had with him letters written from abroad by Mr. Mahomed Ali which would prove that they thought alike in this matter.

Mr. Shaukat Ali and Mr. Mahomed Shafee Daudi, who arrived here this morning, held long consultations with local Muslims on the political situation and left to-night for Lucknow to attend a meeting of the All-India Muslim League Council. "We decided to visit Lahore" they said in a joint statement to the Associated Press, "to meet Muslims of all shades of opinion and find out what they thought of the proposed All-India Muslim Conference. We are very glad to announce that we have received most encouraging reception everywhere, and we are going back with assurances that by the time the year is over, disorganisation and disruption willhave disappeared from the Muslim ranks and they will be able to evolve a distinct programme, based on our requirements and on the demands of national honour and self-respect. We are just coming from a meeting of some members of the Lahore wing of the All-India Muslim League. We brought on behalf of Muslims in India a message of peace, and we are very glad to say that even before our arrival, responsible leaders were in communication with Mr. Jinnah, and there was every hope of an understanding between the two wings, which in fact did not differ on material points. We hope that the message that the Lahore wing has sent to Mr. Jinnah for representation to the Lucknow meeting of the Council will satisfy the whole of India. All friends in Lahore heartily approve of the proposal to hold an All-India Muslim Conference, and we feel sure that we shall get a clear and definite lead to guide us in our future work."—A.P.

RECORD CRIMINAL CASE

LASTED 2 YEARS

1 MONTH TO PREPARE JUDGMENT

LAHORE, Nov. 10.

After hearing arguments, lasting eight days, the trial of Diwan Mangal Sen, Managing Director of the now defunct Punjab Industrial Bank and Mr. Sansarchand, and Dr. Jagannath Gautamdev, Directors of the Bank, on charges of criminal breach of trust and falsification of accounts, was brought to a close to-day in the Court of Mr. A. Isar, Special Magistrate. The trial started two years ago. Asked by the accused when judgment was delivered, Mr. Isar said that the records of the case extended over 1,500 pages and there were over four hundred exhibits, covering another 1,500 pages and counsel had also referred to numerous authorities. He would therefore take about a month to prepare the judgment.—A.P.

WAR NURSES AND EMPIRE WOMEN

QUEEN MARY'S MESSAGE

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Queen Mary has addressed a message to the women all over the Empire recalling that many "fearless and devoted women" who served as nurses lie in the war cemetries, but they are "not alone in having sacrificed all that life has to offer. Every man of our million dead may have been dearer than anything on earth to some one woman and in every part of the Empire are women who go on living with wounds in their hearts which time cannot heal. I wish my voice could reach each one with word of loving sympathy."—Reuter.

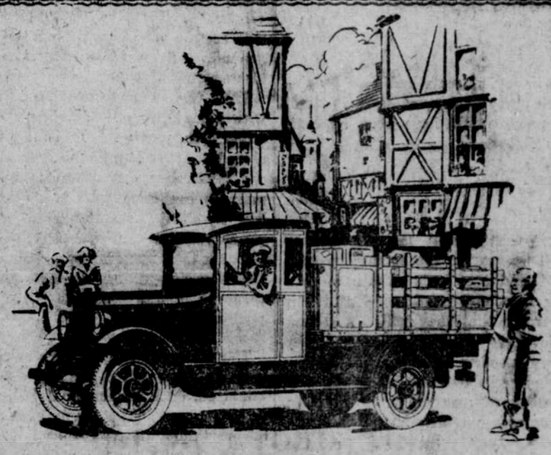
Dr. Annie Besant has consented to preside over the Andhra Desa All-Parties' Conference at Nandyal on the 17th instant.

EVANS' LIQUID PARAFFIN

Unlike many remedies taken for constipation, Evans' Liquid Paraffin never forms undesirable habits. It acts gently and naturally by lubrication, and a short course rids the system of all impurities and leads to regular functioning.

Guaranteed absolutely pure—prescribed by Medical men—the SAFE eliminant for men, women and children.

EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB LD.,
Liverpool & London.
All enquiries etc. to:—
E. P. H. LESCHER.
P. O. Box 313, Bombay.



Make Profits Sure

An owner can get out of a truck or bus only what the maker builds into it.

Owners the world over know the Dodge Brothers reputation for careful and simple design, liberal use of fine steels and honest value. And these owners, year after year, get out of Graham Brothers Trucks and Buses the kind of economical, dependable service that makes profits sure.

There is a size and type that will increase profits for you.

Sole Agents:—
BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, LIMITED.
19, New Queen's Road, - - - - - BOMBAY
Branches:—LAHORE, KARACHI, NAGPUR, DUZDAB.

GRAHAM BROTHERS TRUCKS AND BUSES

BUILT BY TRUCK DIVISION OF DODGE BROTHERS, INC.
SOLD BY DODGE BROTHERS DEALERS EVERYWHERE

The great success of Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla throughout an entire CENTURY has naturally tempted hosts of imitators.

Your health requires THE BEST

Insist always on being supplied with genuine

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla builds up health and energy. It is not a mere transitory stimulant, but a genuine bracing tonic, removing from the system the accumulated products that cause a depressing sensation of fatigue.

The perfect and most valuable Remedy for
Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc.

Beware of imitations and substitutes.
Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: THOMAS WILKINSON, Ltd., *Manufacturing Chemists*, 46, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1, England.

Thomas Wilkinson

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

You can identify your Village friends easily
HE
JUPITER
INSURANCE CO.
is each a friend of yours because it belongs to India.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

BOMBAY, MONDAY NOVEMBER 12 1928

THE
JUPITER
Head Office is in BOMBAY and so it is prompt in attending to all your demands.

THE RIDDLE OF THE ELECTION

NO STABLE GOVERNMENT POSSIBLE

(BY A. G. GARDINER.)

The world of political clubland is awakening to activity. After four years of silence, the voice of the prophet is resonant in the smoking-rooms again, and in every camp speculation as to the result and as to what will happen after the result grows in volume.

There are considerations which make it morally certain that the dimensions of the Conservative victory of 1924 cannot be repeated. Although on that occasion the Government majority was in the neighbourhood of 200, the votes fast at the polls actually showed a Conservative minority. It may be useful to give the figures:—

	Votes recorded	Seats won.
Conservative	7,838,225	399
Labour	5,423,589	143
Liberal	2,925,142	36

A simple calculation will show that as a result the members returned to the House of Commons each represented voters in the following proportions:—

Conservative	19,644
Labour	37,915
Liberal	80,954

That is to say, if seats had been obtained by each party in proportion to its total poll, the result would have been approximately as follows:—

Conservative	295
Labour	202
Liberal	110

It is true that the same method of voting will operate at the coming election as in 1924, and that it is certain to produce very irrational results. But it is not conceivable that they will a second time achieve the wild extravagance by which every member of one party on the average represents over 80,000 voters and every member of another party on the average represents under 20,000 voters.

It follows from all this that the chances of the walk-over of 1924 being repeated is ruled out of calculation—as much in Government circles as in Opposition circles. Indeed, it is not improbable that if there were a united Opposition the Government would be defeated. The tide of the by-elections has been against them.

The chief assets of the Conservative Party are two. The first and most important is the divided oppositions to which I shall return later.

The second is the personality of Mr Baldwin. Apart from him there is, now that Lord Birkenhead is off the stage, no member of the Government who touches the emotions or arouses the enthusiasm of the public. Mr. Churchill is brilliant, but Mr. Churchill is too lone a warrior ever to command a following.

He is in this Government as he was in other Governments, and as he may be in the next Government, not so much because he is wanted as because he cannot be kept out.

Mr. Baldwin himself is undoubtedly a strength. He is a strength almost because of his weakness. He has excellent brains, but they are not the brains that make a man of action, or a statesman or a Parliamentarian. His spiritual home is the platform rather than Parliament, the pulpit even more than the platform.

But in affairs he is negligible. He gives one the feeling of Alice in Wonderland, having passed through the looking glass into a realm of unrealities and dreams.

Nevertheless, he is a first-class asset. He is obviously honest, well-intentioned and disinterested. And disinterestedness is almost the rarest quality in politics. If his parliamentary gifts were equal to his qualities of character he would be among the greatest statements in history.

If his party wins, it will be largely due to his prestige. Still more it will be due to the dishevelled Opposition that confronts him. It is divided into two camps, whose official attitude towards each other is as hostile as the attitude of both is towards the Government.

Nor are the two camps themselves individually reconciled. The Communists have declared war on Mr. MacDonald, and the disaffections in the Liberal camp in regard to Mr. Lloyd George are still rampant.

THE HOT-HEADS.

These disaffections would doubtless be sufficiently overborne if Mr. Baldwin could be manoeuvred again by his hot-heads into making Protection frankly the issue of the election, but even so ingenuous a politician as he is is unlikely to invite a repetition of the debacle of 1923, and in the absence of that issue the discontents within the Liberal Party are pretty certain to prejudice it in the polling booths.

If it were in the power of the leaders of the Liberal and Labour Parties to effect a reasonable understanding by which while preserving their independence, these parties avoided merely profitless warfare among themselves, the chances of the Government would lessen considerably. But such an understanding seems out of the question.

In the light of the foregoing considerations, what are the probabilities of the election? That the Government forces will sustain a heavy cut is common ground. Even the Conservative organisers admit that.

They talk, I understand, of returning with a majority of seventy over both Opposition parties. It is not inconceivable, bht it is improbable.

I think they can afford to lose fifty seats as compared with last election; but the by-elections foreshadow a heavier wastage than this. If the wastage amounts to a turnover of a hundred seats, the Government will be out. And that turnover is not outside the range of possibility.

The Liberals will gain very substantially. Even on their poll at the last election they would be, on a proportional basis, entitled to 110 seats. Their poll next time will be certainly heavier—heavier, I mean, without regard to the new voters—and the number returned may approximate to three figures. With luck in the deal, it may go substantially higher. With bad luck it may sink to seventy.

The official expectations of Labour are extravagantly high, but no student of probability can doubt, I think, that they will recover their losses at the last election, and more than recover them. The Zinoveiff letter cost them fifty seats.

They will be won back with interest, and I do not think the Labour total can be less than 200. Nor do I see that it can be more than 220.

If these speculations are fulfilled approximately, it is clear that the margin either way will be narrow, and that the life of the next Parliament is destined to be short. The question that is agitating all minds is: What will happen if the margin is against the Government, and Mr. MacDonald is summoned once more to form a Cabinet?

He can only do so with some understanding with Mr. Lloyd George. Will he invite such an understanding? And if made, will the invitation be accepted and on what terms?

It is certain that the blank cheque of 1923 will not be renewed. If the Liberals consent to support Labour in power again it will be on terms. Either there will have to be coalition Ministry or Labour will have to consent to work within the limits of common agreement with the Liberals.

Both of these courses will be distateful to the rank and file on both sides, but either is possible. It has not been unremarked that the augurs are industriously winking at each other. Mr. Lloyd George observed sagely at Yarmouth that the King's Government must be carried on, and a few days loter the same ancient and irrefutable axiom was echoed by Mr. Snowden somewhere else.

But I am not sure about Mr. MacDonald. I am not sure that he would prefer that Mr. Llyod George should winn in the other direction. That is not impossible. Mr. Lloyd George has winked in that direction before. Moreover "the King's Government must be carried on."

And it would be a great stroke for Labour to involve the Liberals in the support of a Conservative Government, and for themselves to remain unchallenged as His Majesty's Opposion.

Whatever the issue, the nexth Parliament will not occupy the stage long.—Sunday Express.

BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE AND UNTRAINED TEACHERS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The general public regards the "Untrained" Vernacular final teacher as "Uneducated". This is a mistake. The teacher who receives his education for nearly 8 years successively through his mother-tongue and passes the highest examination therein is the Vernacular School Final teacher or who is called by misnomer untrained.

In accordance with the present curriculum the vernacular final teacher does the same duties as the untrained teacher. Both the trained as well as the untrained teacher are tested by the same standard. The work done by vernacular final teachers is as satisfactory as that of trained ones—often even superior can amply be borne out which fact from a perusal of the Bombay Municipal educational records and the remarks passed from time to time by such learned and experienced educationists as Rao Saheb Taki and Mr. G. V. Panandikar and others. In 1920, when the question of the fixation of the scale of the pay of the municipal teachers was under consideration, the pay of untrained teachres was fixed at Rs. 51 per month by a majority of 22 members of the Corporation against 4 after hot discussion for 3 days. At that time there was a "qualified class" conducted by the Municipality and any untrained teacher would take advantage of the class even after serving in the school; and after passing the prescribed examination any untrained teacher could aspire for the grade of Rs. 55—1-1/2—85 fixed for the qualified teachers. A qualified teacher cannot be said to be a trained teacher as outside Bombay he cannot be treated better than a "vernacular school final" man. In other words it can be said that the scale of pay, viz., Rs. 55—85, was meant for vernacular school final teachers. This means that untrained teachers were permitted to appear for the examination of the Government Training College without attending the College. Any number of teachers were sent to the Training College at the expense of the Municipality and after passing the examination could rise upto Rs. 150 per month. Unfortunately all these doors are blocked to Vernacular Final teachers at present.

In 1925 the pay of the Vernacular Final teachers was reduced to Rs. 45 and subsequently to Rs. 40. In the discussion that took place at the time of the reduction of pay, Mr. Patel, the then Chairman of the Schools Committee, stated that the intention of the Schools Committee was to get all the teachers qualified, i.e., if the pay of the Vernacular teachers was to be reduced to Rs. 15, such teachers would take seriously to studies and get themselves qualified and accordingly they would get the high pay. All the teachers were warned that they must get themselves trained or qualified within 10 years. But after some time the qualified class was discontinued by the Municipality. This closed all the avenues of untrained teachers for aspiring for higher pay. The result is that untrained teachers have to rot for life. This state of affairs has driven the dissatisfied vernacular final teachers to protest repeatedly and bring their grievances before the Corporation. The Primary Teachers' Association after full thought and consideration came to the conclusion that the scale of pay of the Vernacular teachers should be Rs. 50—1—70 in 20 years which pay the Municipal clerks get in two years. From this it will be seen that the demand of the teachers is indeed very moderate and deserves to be promptly met.—Yours, etc.,

SIDDHADAS.

H. E. the Governor has fixed November 27th and 28th for the transaction of non-official business in the next session of the Madras Council.

Addressing a public meeting to-night at Gokhale Hall Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar explained the Delhi decisions and appealed for support for the newly formed Independence League. Messrs. Satyamurthi and Kandaswami Chetty also spoke on the situation.

FIVE PARTIES TO MATRIMONY

MARRIAGE IS WHAT YOU MAKE OF IT

(BY HELENA NORMANTON.)

"Marriage", says Clarence Darrow, America's leading lawyer, "would be a lottery 'if there were any prizes.'"

Are things really as bad as all this? Should Mr. Punch's advice to those about to get married be invariably taken?

Not if you remember to be a prize in the lottery. Then you may have an excellent chance of becoming a prize-winner as well.

Marriage is what married people make of it. No more, and no less. Whether it is acting as secretary to a tennis club or as managing director to an enormous business, or being simply a husband or a wife, no more is to be got out of any position than has previously been put into it. To have a friend, be a friend. To have a happy marriage, be a good husband or wife.

WHERE THEY COME TO GRIEF.

Where do most marriges come to grief? First of all, in the sense of being the most numerous in incident, is the question of the personal relationship between the spouses. Physical incompatability is at the root of an enormous number of cases that reach the courts. Wherever it be found, skilled medical advice should be sought and every conceivable effort be made to overcome it. A marriage is nothing but a hollow mockery where there is a failure to fulfil elementary duties, until and unless the couple can agree to live upon a basis of friendship only.

Such compromises do exist, oft-times where people's main interest in life is solely intellectual. Apart from that, it is better either to find a remedy or to make a clean and friendly severance.

DIGNITY GOES BY THE BOARD.

Just at this point our existing Divorce Laws are full of defect and blemish, so far as matrimonial laws are concerned, the people of England are living much as if the Reformation had never happened, and ecclesiasticisms outworn in other circles are still vital and effectual within the sphere of the contract of marriage. The last Royal Commission on Divorce Laws sat in 1909. What has been done since then? Mere trifles, such as the 1923 Act.

Sometimes it happens that happiness upon the physical plane outlasts harmoniousness in ecery other direction. Couples grow at first faintly to dislike each other's mentality, tastes or pursuits, then bickering or indifference replaces courteous consideration and warm affection.

This is a horrible thing to observe, particularly when married people attempt to score of each other before their circle: or when one party to a marriage seeks refuge in pouring grievances into some friend's ears. Dignity goes by the board, and many things are said which are never really meant.

"IN-LAWS ARE BRUTES AND BEASTS!"

The habit of seeking an outside confident is one to be sternly repressed. The mere telling of a tale emphasises and defines it too much, and rather more details are added by way of artistic effect than are necessarily strictly true. Grievances are bad things to cherish. They grow, sometimes into monstrosities. Root them out.

Of all confidants in the world upon the trials of marriages which are insufficiently happy, avoid relatives. What, even one's own mother? Yes, even one's own mother. To quote an illustrious queen: "In-laws are brutes and beasts."

Very few people are good enough to judge relations-in-law fairly. There is always a sort of subconscious group-depreciation. And it is mutual. To tell your John that all your relatives are despising him for his meanness is only to arouse in his mind the thought that, anyway, he never did think much of the Parkinses; no, not even if he did demean himself to marry one!

THE MONEY PROBLEM.

Mothers-in-law are an old comic joke, but the joke has always had a bitter tang to it because of its basis in truth. Really, it is like many forms of humour a disguised tragedy. Mothers-in-law are beings baffled by fate. To tear a child and then see him married to such a girl—or her married to such a brute! It is unbearable.

For the first three years of their marriage young people should live a hundred miles away from their families; and for the remainder, a thousand miles away.

Or else older people should abstain from any and every interference. Help—yes! Interfere—no!

Money is often another rock of disaster. Either there is a lack of it or mismanagement of what there is. Of the two evils, the latter often leads to greater unhappiness, because more disputes arise. My own recipe for monetary happiness is, I am convinced, an indefensible one logically. Nevertheless, whenever I can adhere to it, it does work. It is to persuade myself that I have a fair amount less than I do have; put the surplus away, and then spend the remainder rather more upon the extravagant than upon the mean side.

WHEN CHILDREN ARRIVE.

Some people are good at getting forty-eight farthings out of every shilling. I am not. If you have £500 a year, bank, (say), £70 to £100, and live up to the hilt on the rest, not being afraid to lend a hard-up friend a fiver or give a guinea to a charity.

Put down in black and white, I admit it reads badly. But there it is, it is not a bad plan to live by. One hears marvels about wonderful budgets prepared in some households. Yes, all very nice, until someone needs an operation, or you over-spend on a holiday!

But whatever the financial plan of a home be, let it be one which both members can adhere to temperamentally. One mad spender and one agonised saver and cheeseparer do not form a good team. Better have a harmonious con? current galop to the Bankruptcy Court, and both drink equally bitter draughts from the cup of experience.

Children are either great unifiers in matrimony or deep gulf diggers. Fortunately for the human race, the unifying experience is the general one and millions of parents, do forget themselves in seeking the welfare of their offspring. After all, the underlying purpose of marriage is not only personal satisfaction, but the perpetuation of the race. It may be that if children were not some score of years in reaching maturity, the human race would have been as shortly-mated as the lower animals are, and all the long joys of permanent unions might never have been evolved.

It is a great mistake in marriage to make personal happiness the object, or even to suppose that personal happiness has very much to do with marriage; or, indeed, with this life at all. Happiness is incidental and transient. You cannot clamp it down, or ever grow to rely upon any regular supply of it. Be grateful for what comes, and let the main drive of life be to accomplish all duties to the best of one's powers.

A QUEEN'S TRAGEDY.

To accomplish a successful marriage is to achieve happiness in an incidental way. To set out to be happy in marriage is not necessarily to achieve a successful marriage.

Queen Victoria made personal affection her one aim and object, and then, when the Prince Consort died, she spent forty years in grief and seclusion. The public contact side of her monarchy suffered accordingly. This is an instance of what I mean by saying that a marriage based on self-regarding motives alone may not be—from a wider point of view—a true success.

There are five parties to every marriage, the Creator, the man, the woman, the children, and the community. Let any one of those be diminished in importance and the marriage proportionately falls short of the ideal. There are four cardinal points in every true marriage, viz., love, the economic side, mutuality, and duty.

The man or woman who has done half of the building-up-of a true marriage has accomplished a far more valuable and difficult piece of work than the spinster or bachelor is able to effect. The home is the vital basis of the State.—"Answers."

"MR. SATYAMURTI'S HEROICS"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On my way from Delhi, I read a letter from Mr. B. Shiva Rao in your columns regarding Mr. S. Satyamurthi. Mr. Shiva Rao's statement that Mr. Satyamurthi sought refuge in his house and that he ran away from an awkward situation is misleading. As a matter of fact, Mr. Satyamurthi led, according to programme a procession on hartal-day from the Mahajana Shabha on Mount Road through Prycroft's Road to the monster meeting at Tilak Ghat on the Triplicane Beach: a route which lay in the neighbourhood of Chepank, notorious for its rowdy elements of the population. He did this amidst a shower of stones from a pursuing band of hooligans under the passively on-looking protection of the police to whom the boycotters were legitimate game. I can speak to this since I and so many others followed him in the procession. The fact that he had taken at its face value the previous offer of the Police Commisioner to look to the maintenance of order, while the boycotters were pledged to non-violence and the 'hartal' committee had ordered the people to remain indoors except for joining the afternoon procession and the evening meeting, was perhaps a mistake which a less guileless man like Mr. Shiva Rao would have avoided. It was an error of judgment due to inexperience and not to lack of courage. Mr. Satyamurthi coud be as courageous as Mr. Shiva Rao has ever shown himself to be; and to compare him with a veteran man of the world like Lala Lajpat Raj is to say the least of it as ungracious in a political opponent as it would be ungrateful in a political friend, considering the immense and continuous sacrifise he is making of a professional career in which with his remarkable forensic talents he could achieve distruction as well as make a fortune.

As for his having hailed the Nehru Report at the outset, it was a patriotic burst of welcome in which most public men in India to whatever party they belonged indulged at the sight of an approaching communal and political unity—including Jawaharlal Nehru and Subash Chandra Bose, the Secretaries of the All-India Independence League. It is one thing to have hailed the Report as a whole when the distinction between Dominion Status and Independence was not clear. It is quite another thing to strick to it wholesale when through public and private discussion the antipodal relation between the two has become clear as day-light. It is "our duty to love the highest when we know it."—Yours, etc.,

O. KANDASWAMI CHETTY.
Member, A.I.C.C.

Sardar Griha,
Nov. 7.

IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL SERVICE

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD MUSLIM CEREMONY

Within a few yards of bustling Western civilisation the ancient customs of a Moslem Janaza (Funeral) service were carried out on Tuesday morning in the Necropolis Station, Westminster Bridge-rd.

The service was for little Miss Jan Hassan, aged 18 months, whose father is a Malay seaman. The girl had died in a hospital at Bow on Saturday, and was buried at the expense of the Indigent Moslems' Burial Fund, which is raised by public subscriptions.

Inside the white coffin the body had been placed on its right side, with the right hand raised, the face looking towards Mecca. The Janaza service was conducted by Dr. Khalid Sheldrake, of Fenwick-rd., Peckham, who is Hon. President of the Western Islamic Association and Imam of the South-East London Mosque.

When the very brief ceremony commenced the Imam, wearing a red fez, and the mourners, who included English, Malay, and Indian Moslems, also with their heads covered, stood behind the coffin, facing Mecca. A compass had been used to ascertain the exact direction of Mecca. The service was silent throughout, except for the phrase, "Allahu Akbar" ("God is great") and the closing "Assalamu Alaikoum" ("Peace be with you").

The body was afterwards taken to the Moslem Cemetery at Brookwood, near Woking, where, after is had been lowered, the first "Sura" of the Koran was recited at the graveside—also silently.

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

The Governor of the Central Provinces will open the proceedings of the eleventh annual session of the Indian Historical Records Commission at Nagpur on the morning of the 5th proximo. The Historical Exhibition organized by the Commission will also be opened by him on the afternoon of the same day.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.